

CZERNIN QUILTS AS AUSTRIAN PREMIER OVER MOOT LETTER

Emperor's Missive, Revealed
By Clemenceau, Is
Believed Cause

PUBLIC IS RESTIVE

Publication Of Document
Has Had Grave Effect
On People

APOLOGY IS LAME

Czernin In Ignorance Of
Message And Position
Made Untenable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 15.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of Count Czernin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, April 15.—While reasons connected with internal conditions also contributed to Count Czernin's resignation, the immediate and chief cause was the publication of the letter written by the Emperor Karl to his brother-in-law, Count Sixte of Bourbon, which made his position very difficult. Apparently, Count Czernin did not know of the existence of this letter, which, despite the allegation that it is a falsification, is everywhere accepted as quite genuine.

Original Letter Demanded

Zurich, April 15.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Czernin incident has caused great mistrust among the population, which has been aggravated by the nature of the explanation. The Vienna newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung demands the publication of the original letter written by the Emperor Karl of Austria.

The Zurich Post remarks that M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, is the victor in this heated conflict.

Paris, April 14.—The papers say that the confused and paltry Austrian denial declaring that the letter quoted by the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, has been distorted covers Emperor Karl of Austria with ineffable shame.

An official note says: "Unable to find a means of saving his face, the Emperor Karl resorts to the babblings of a man confounded. He is now reduced to accusing his brother-in-law of fabricating with his own hand a false text. The original document which has been published by the French Government was communicated in the presence of M. Jules Cambon, the General Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and delegated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the President of the French Republic who, with the authorization of Prince Sixte of Bourbon, transmitted a copy of it to the Premier."

GERMANS DEPRESSED OVER UKRAINE PROSPECT

Warehouses Empty And Outlook For Harvest Gloomy,
Says Frankfurt Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, April 14.—The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung in the Ukraine, sends a very gloomy account of the conditions existing there. The shops and warehouses are empty, the peasants' stocks have been depleted and the best seed corn used for feeding cattle or secret distilling. The peasants have destroyed the farm machinery and slaughtered the cattle and no agricultural labor is available for the harvest.

Kaiser Is Present At Armentieres' Capture

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 15.—The Kaiser was present at the attack on Armentieres.

Gen. Bliss Wrote 'War Control Scheme'



GENERAL TASKER BLISS

General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, is given full credit for the drafting of the American document which played such a part in converting the Versailles conference to the scheme for centralized control of the war now in the hands of Generalissimo Foch. Lloyd George, the British Premier, in his recent speech praising the American scheme, said the only reason he did not read the document to the House was that it was "mixed up with the plan of operations."

Bill In U.S. Senate Causes Silver Rise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12, (delayed).—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report states:

The market has been quiet. The increase in the drawing rates of the India Council by a penny is due to the introduction to the United States Senate of a Bill providing for the melting of \$50,000,000 of silver dollars, the repurchase of silver by the Treasury at \$1 per ounce, the withdrawal of silver certificates from circulation and the substitution of \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve Bank notes.

If the Raj is able to secure a large proportion of the United States Government silver it will be placed in a very strong position with regard to the currency problem.

GEN. FOCH IS GIVEN ABSOLUTE CONTROL

Will Have Supreme Command,
Without Any Check, On
Allied Armies In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 15.—It is now officially announced that General Foch has been appointed Generalissimo of all the Allied Armies in France.

The respective Governments have given Generalissimo Foch the widest powers in order that he may act and his actions not be questioned.

Thus an absolutely united Anglo-Franco-American Army is constituted. The British and French Governments have agreed to give General Foch the title of "General Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies operating in France."

U-Boat Again Shells Capital Of Liberia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Monrovia, April 14.—The submarine bombardment was resumed on the 10th. Adequate steps have been taken to protect the Liberians.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.1 and the minimum 46.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.7 and 50.

Hsinfung Second Officer Blamed For Poochi Wreck; Maritime Supervision Lax

Second Officer Of Poochi Also Erred In Judgment,
Says Court Of Inquiry In Decision On
Yangtze River Collision

That suitable official supervision over all Chinese steamers is necessary; that such supervision is not exercised by Chinese Maritime officials and that the collision between the China Merchants' Steamer Navigation Company's steamers Hsinfung and Poochi on January 5, when 162 lives were lost, was caused by incompetency and errors of judgment of the second officers of both steamers, constitute the substance of the findings announced yesterday by the Court of Inquiry.

Both officers are blamed for the collision with the chief blame resting on Second Officer Scanlon of the Hsinfung. Failure to sound signal indicating a change in course by the steamer Hsinfung places further blame on the officers in command of that steamer, in the opinion of the court.

The court seriously criticizes the lax supervision, pointing out that government officials do not exercise the proper authority to see that life is properly safeguarded on Chinese steamers.

The poor condition of the steamer Poochi increased the loss of life, the life belts on the Poochi were not readily accessible, the life preservers on the Hsinfung were not in good condition and the steamers were undermanned, says the finding. The court complains because second officers of the colliding steamers were in full charge on the night of the crash in such narrow waters as the South Channel entrance to the Yangtze river.

Following is a copy of the complete finding announced by the Court of Inquiry:

Text Of Finding

From the evidence the court finds as follows:

1.—That the 2nd officer of the Hsinfung on first seeing the green light of the Poochi, a little on his port bow, seems to have been under the impression that the Poochi was keeping over to her port side of the fairway for the purpose of passing starboard to starboard, being apparently ignorant of the fact that the slight curve in the channel would obviously cause him so to see the Poochi's green light and might also draw it slightly over to his starboard bow before the Poochi, in the natural course of events, would open her red light.

In these circumstances he starboarded, being evidently also afraid

of getting over to his starboard side of the fairway, owing to his defective knowledge of the channel.

The court has taken into consideration whether the South Channel entrance to the Yangtze from the Tungsha inwards should not be considered a narrow channel within the meaning of article 25 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, but it realizes that it would not be wise to express an opinion on it. The court nevertheless considers that the proper and safe course for the Hsinfung in the circumstances was to have kept her course or ported, and that the officer in charge committed an error of judgment by starboarding.

The court is also of opinion that the Hsinfung, by not indicating her change of course to port by the sound signal prescribed under article 28 of the said regulations is further to blame. In the existing circumstances these signals would have been of great value to the Poochi.

As for the 2nd officer of the Poochi, the court considers that he made a mistake in the first instance by keeping so close to his port side of the channel as to be liable to embarrass a steamer coming from the opposite direction. With regard to his further maneuvers he was no doubt considerably embarrassed by the starboarding of the Hsinfung at just about the time he, in the natural course of events—coming up to the S. E. Knoll Buoy—commenced porting to pass port to port. So far he had only seen the Hsinfung's red light, but her starboarding would expose both sides.

A further mistake was then made on his part by not porting to such an extent as to eliminate all doubt of his intention to pass port to port.

Errors Of Judgment Made

With regard to the Poochi's final maneuver of porting immediately before the collision, when a straight course or starboarding would possibly have just cleared the vessels, the court considers that this was done under the agony of the moment and does not have any direct relation to what actually led up to and was the cause of the collision.

2.—That the collision was caused by errors of judgment on the parts.

(Continued on Page 3)

U. S. Army Collier No. 1 Leaves For Manila \$20,000 Suit Begun Against American Firm

New Coaling Ship Built By
Shanghai Dock And Engineering
Co. Goes Into Service

The "United States Army Collier No. 1," just completed by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., left Shanghai yesterday for Manila, where it will go into the American government service. The collier was in charge of Captain A. S. Malcolm and Captain Chapman Leach, the engine room being in charge of Engineers Gilchrist and Askeland.

The completion of Collier No. 1 marks a new stage in U. S. Army appointments. As already stated in a previous issue, it was built for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, for service in Manila Harbor.

It is designed to carry about 6,000 tons of coal and is fitted with four independent steam driven movable sets of coal elevating gear, each capable of elevating 150 tons of coal per hour, so that fuel can be transferred to the bunkers of the various ships controlled by the Army Department in the quickest possible time and with the minimum amount of labor.

China Red Cross Ship Arrives In Vladivostok

Will Leave At Once With Several
Thousand Destitute
Coolies

A telegram from Vladivostok sent by Dr. B. Y. Wong, in charge of the Chinese Red Cross hospital ship, Felching, received by the Society last night, stated that the boat arrived at its destination yesterday morning and will leave the port today with several thousand destitute coolies. The message stated that he had called on the Chinese Consul-General, Mr. Tsao, and the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and they welcomed him gratefully for the assistance rendered by the local Red Cross Society.

Standard Oil Man Is Killed In France

Lieutenant J. B. Boyd, Who Left
Here In 1915, Dies
In Action

Second Lieutenant J. B. Boyd, of the Gordon Highlanders, formerly employed by the Standard Oil company here, has been killed in action, according to a cable received here yesterday. Lieut. Boyd left here in 1915 after residing in Shanghai four years, going to his home in Aberdeen to enlist. While a private in his regiment, he was wounded at Beaumont Hamel, in December, 1916, and upon discharge from the hospital was given a commission.

Home City Honors Dead Guynemer



This photograph was taken at the city of Nice during ceremonies attendant upon the naming of a street after the famous French "Ace," Captain Guynemer. The flyer was killed after he had brought down more than forty enemy planes in battle. Many prominent military and civil officials attended the street naming. The picture shows Mlle. Guynemer, the aviator's sister, and Captain Blanchonnet, his best friend.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL N.J.W. BEING DRAFTED

Bonar Law Refuses Another
Day To Discuss Conscript-
tion For Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 15.—The Daily News states that a serious position for the Government developed during the week-end. The Labor Party is opposed to conscription in Ireland without Home Rule and the Labor Ministers are therefore considering their position. It is understood that Mr. G. N. Barnes, Labor M. P. for Glasgow and a member of the War Cabinet, is in complete disagreement with the Labor Party concerning their attitude.

Later, the Labor Ministers' interview with the Premier today had satisfactory results. There is no crisis and the reported resignations are unfounded.

The Home Rule Bill is being prepared as rapidly as possible by a sub-committee which includes Mr. Walter Long, Mr. H. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. G. N. Barnes, Labor M. P. for Glasgow and a member of the War Cabinet, and Sir Gordon Hewart, K. C., and Liberal M. P. for Leicester.

The Labor Ministers in their interview with the Premier pressed for Irish Self-Government before conscription and urged the adoption of the majority report of the Irish Convention.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. Bonar Law refused the request of the Nationalists for an additional day's discussion of the proposal to apply conscription to Ireland.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Telegraph makes a forecast on the Home Rule Bill. He says the Irish House of Commons will be composed of 200 members, eighty seats being guaranteed to the Irish Unionists. The Senate will consist of sixty-four members, representing different interests, and forty-two Irishmen will sit in the Imperial House of Commons. The Irish Parliament will have full powers over internal legislation, administration and direct taxation. Other matters will be decided after the war.

CHINA-JAPAN SOCIAL NOTES

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 15.—The Chamber of Commerce today gave a luncheon to Tang Hua-lung and the members of his party.

PORTUGUESE DENOUNCE SHOOTING OF CONSUL

Pass Resolution Expressing
'Abhorrence'; Two Accused
To Be Tried In Macao

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Branding the attempt on the life of Consul-General Jorge R. d'Oliveira as "monstrous and unjust," Portuguese citizens, meeting at the Shanghai Lusitano club last night, appointed a committee to express "abhorrence of the regrettable affair of last Sunday and sincere congratulations for the miraculous escape."

Speakers praised the consul-general as "an upright and honest official who works keenly for the welfare of the Portuguese community and one who enjoys the respect of all nationalities," and praised him for his activity in bringing J. L. Carneiro, Leopoldo Lemos and R. P. Carneiro, charged with share frauds, from Japan to face the charges against them. The prestige of the Portuguese people in Shanghai is furthered by the extradition of the three men, the speakers said.

Mr. F. G. da Silva presided over the protest meeting and the following were appointed as members of the deputation to visit the Consul-General: Messrs. F. G. Eca da Silva, C. E. L. Ozorio, P. Meira da Costa, J. C. P. Assumpcao, F. J. d'Almeida, F. F. Silva, T. S. Pereira and L. Encarnacao.

Mr. J. J. Souza, on behalf of the British members of the club, stated that British and Portuguese were united in their sentiment toward the Consul-General.

Some fifty members were present and signed a petition of protest against the crime and congratulation at the narrow escape of the Consul. Over 200 Portuguese have signed the petition.

Men Who Shot Consul Get Preliminary Hearing

Charged with assault with intent to kill, Carlos Eugenio Carneiro and Francisco Esteban Carneiro, assailants of Consul-General J. R. d'Oliveira, will be sent to Macao for trial. The men will leave Shanghai within ten days and there must answer to the serious charge.

The preliminary hearing started yesterday before Vice-Consul da Silva and will be resumed this morning. The accused men were heard at yesterday's session and today witnesses to the shooting and all others connected with the case will give their testimony. Whatever the formal judgment on the hearing (Continued on Page 5)

WORST OF ATTACK IN FLANDERS OVER, LONDON BELIEVES

German Gains Minimised
In Last Two Days
Of Fighting

TIDE HAS TURNED

Assaults Come To Naught
On Greater Part
Of Front

PAYS HUGE PRICE

Enemy Succeeds In Making
Way Into Neuve
Eglise Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 15.—While the crisis is not yet past, the fact that the "stone-wall" in France has successfully held the onslaughts of the Germans for forty-eight hours gives hopes that the tide has turned.

The Germans are still bringing up their reserves and are concentrating heavily between Arras and Albert. The roads are blocked with unending anti-tank processions of men and guns, on which tons of bombs are being dropped.

All the newspaper correspondents testify to the magnificent tenacity of the Allied troops, some units of which have been continuously in action since March 21.

Withdraw At Neuve Eglise

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

There was severe fighting the whole day long yesterday around Neuve-Eglise. After beating off numerous attacks, we were finally compelled to withdraw a second time from that village.

Strong attacks were made by the enemy in the afternoon at a number of other points on the battlefield.

Fierce fighting occurred northwestward of Merville. The German infantry was driven back with great loss. Hostile infantry advancing along the northern bank of the Lys Canal was caught by our artillery fire and was unable to develop its attack.

There were no fewer than seven attacks made by the enemy during the day in the Merville sector, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. In one case the enemy advanced to the assault in five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line was bent back slightly but a counter-attack completely restored the position.

Parties of the enemy southwestward of Bailleul temporarily penetrated our positions but were driven out and the line restored.

Successful operations were carried out during the night eastward of Roubaix. We took 150 prisoners.

Fighting occurred this morning in the neighborhood of Hangard, where we improved our position and took a number of prisoners.

The enemy artillery is active in the neighborhood of Bucquoy.

Germans Claim Success

A German official communique reports:

On the battlefield of the Lys we gained ground. We penetrated the enemy position southwestward of Wulverghem and stormed and captured Nieuwe Kerke (Neuve Eglise) after a desperate struggle with the English counter-attacking troops. We obtained possession of a height westward of Nieuwe Kerke.

Fighting took place with variable results near Bailleul.

We have captured Merris and Vieux Berquin.

The enemy forces pushing forward towards the battlefield sustained heavy losses.

An attack made by several battalions of French troops against Hainvillers collapsed with sanguinary losses. We took many prisoners.

We carried out a successful thrust against the American troops northward of Mihil, inflicting heavy losses, and brought back prisoners.

We have shot down thirty-seven enemy aeroplanes during the last few days.

No Hope Of Break Through

Mr. Percival Phillips states that the enemy can no longer hope to

break through and our men are extremely cheerful.

The scene of the battlefield fills one with awe. A pall of smoke hangs over forty miles of plain covered with flaming villages. Shells are breaking on others like white-topped waves against rocks, gradually crumbling them. The atmosphere is heavy with the acrid fumes of explosives. Our thin lines of khaki are hardly visible through the mark, stabbed by the flash of innumerable guns.

Mr. Perry Robinson says: The enemy's attacks have lost their original momentum. They have suffered terribly from our guns. There may still be surprises but the second German blow has definitely failed. His original plan was to break the British Army and smash a way to the coast. The attack was only to be shifted to another part in the event of failure. Therefore, the attack on Arrmentieres itself is a confession of failure.

Enemy Losses Enormous
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters today speaks of the enormous losses inflicted upon the enemy in yesterday's fighting, especially by machine-guns at close range.

He continues: We smashed the German attacks against Messines Ridge.

The bitterest struggle was for Neuve Eglise, where big forces on both sides were engaged. The situation hereabouts today is obscure but our guns were reported to be shelling the ruins of the place this morning, which suggests the enemy has again obtained a footing there, and that we are again counter-attacking.

Prisoners say that the effort to take Balilleul will be renewed.

We have retaken the hamlet of Reizuvillage, 3,000 yards east of Robeck.

Givenchy and Festubert have been heavily shelled.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reported last evening:

Yesterday morning the enemy attempted to advance on a front of 3,000 yards south of the Lys but was smothered by our artillery. Another advance from Merville was flung back in a like manner, while after an intense bombardment, the enemy infantry between Wytschaete and Kemmel Ridge came and were caught by our concentrated retaliatory barrage.

Our withdrawal near Locon towards the La Bassee Canal was to more favorable defensive positions.

I judge the most critical period of the battle was on the 12th. There was a stage then when, had the enemy pressed his advantage, the consequences would have been serious. His failure to improve the opportunity was presumably because he could not. Since then there has been a steady improvement in the general position.

The latest news is very encouraging, almost cheering. Notwithstanding the continued efforts of the enemy, our line is holding firm. Prisoners state that their losses have been terrible and their hardships extreme. The formidable German thrust at present is arrested and every hour diminishes the enemy's prospect of success. His position, from a tactical point of view, is not good and conditions might develop to render it distinctly bad.

Small Activity On French Front

Paris, April 15.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: We took ten prisoners in a perfectly successful minor operation in the region of Hangary where we have taken 150 prisoners since the 12th.

We made several raids between Montdidier and Noyon and south of Mont Tatu, in Champagne, as the result of which we brought back prisoners.

Enemy attempts north of Chemin-des-Dames and southeast of Corbeny were unsuccessful.

The official communique issued last evening reported:

There have been reciprocal artillery bombardments on several parts of the front but no infantry actions.

London, April 14.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, in a message sent on the 12th, reported: The recent withdrawal for tactical reasons upon the line of the Ailette was a complete success. It was noteworthy for the gallantry of the troops covering the difficult movement, which was effected without the

loss of a single cannon or machine-gun.

The village of Paris lies in the middle of the angle of the territory which has been evacuated. The dominating point was the hill crowned by the Castle of Coucy-le-Chateau, the finest specimen of mediaeval architecture in Europe. While the troops were retiring, the defenders of this castle were ordered to hold on at all costs. Small parties of the enemy advanced into a gully leading to the height of Coucy-le-Chateau, dense waves of infantry following them. French machine-runners lined both sides of the gully, thirty-six of them firing continually for forty-eight hours on April 6 and 9, expending over a million rounds.

When the French retired the valley was grey with German corpses.

A company commander, ordered to check the Germans, who were advancing in a dangerous manner up other ravines, collected forty crack grenadiers and pushed back the enemy for several hundred yards pursuing them until his men were throwing grenades at a range of three yards.

LIBERTY LOAN WORKERS FORM FINAL PLANS TODAY

Will Clear Decks For Hot Campaign; Activities Already Show Substantial Results

Reports indicative of energetic preliminary work in the mobilization of subscribers to Liberty Bonds are expected when the Committee campaign for the Third Loan meets this afternoon at 5:15 in the United States Court rooms.

Final arrangements for an intensive drive for subscriptions to the war loan will be completed at today's meeting, but many members of the big committee have already been active in lining up purchasers and it is anticipated that their aggregate results will make a very fair showing. A lump sum of \$20,000 is reported from one quarter and other reports smaller amounts, either already placed or in prospect, account for an additional \$10,000 or thereabouts.

Inquiries from many of the outposts have been coming in to Secretary McRae at a rate which promises a considerable response from outside of Shanghai. Information as to the terms of the loan, as received by the International Banking Corporation here, is to the effect that applications are to be accepted on payment of 5 per cent of the bond, if desired, subsequent payments to be made of 20, 35 and 40 per cent on May 23, July 13 and August 15. Interest on the deferred payments is at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent for 90 days and interest on renewals will be dependant on conditions. The question of extending banking facilities to suit the convenience of other nationals who may wish to take up bonds will come up at today's meeting.

The chairman and secretary of the committee urge the necessity for a large attendance at the meeting. The loan closes May 4 and a whirlwind campaign is desired if Shanghai is to set records effectually eclipsing those of the Second Loan activities here.

NORTH WINS IN HUNAN, LOSES IN KWANGTUNG

Attack On Hangshan Proceeding Successfully, But Tienpei Is In South's Hands

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, April 16.—After three days' fighting, the Government troops have captured all the strategic positions commanding Hangshan and are now attacking the city.

The situation in Kwangtung is reported to be most unfavorable for the Central Government. Lung Chikwang's troops have been defeated, pressed back and seriously endangered. During fighting on the 12th, the Southerners recaptured Tienpei and routed Lung Chikwang's troops, compelling them to retreat to Wuchuanhsien. General Li Chalpin was taken prisoner.

Anarchy In Shantung

Incendiarism, wholesale slaughter and looting have broken out in southwest Shantung, according to the Chinese press. It is reported that 30,000 tufei are participating in the disturbances. Besides the occupation of Hsintai and Tungping, the districts of Menghsang and Shushien have been penetrated. General Chang Shu-yuan, the division commander in charge of the military affairs of the province during the absence of Tuchun Chang Hualchi, reports that the situation is desperate, and asks the government for reinforcements from Anhui and Kiangsi.

Twenty-two carloads of Japanese arms have arrived at Peking from Tongku and have been stored in the office of the Joint Bureau of General Staff and the Ministry of War. Another installment is on its way to Tongku.

It is definitely understood that the \$20,000,000 Japanese loan, for which the telegraphic system has been offered as security, is the first advance on the \$50,000,000 loan negotiated for war expenses in the suppression of the South.

Eight warships of the Japanese seventh squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Yamaoka arrived at Tsingtao Sunday.

Disputed with the plot of General Ni Shih-chung and Hsu Shu-cheng to displace him from his post as Chihli Tuchun, General Tsao Kun refuses to proceed to the Hangshan front, where a general offensive against the Hunan rebels was scheduled for Tuesday. He telegraphed to Peking that he desires to return to Chihli together with General Wu Pei-fu, the captor of Yochow and Changsha.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru .Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Apr. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Apr. 24
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Apr. 21
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela .Apr. 27
For Manila:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru. Apr. 21
MAILS DUE
From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru. Apr. 20
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. Apr. 23

U.S. Labor Delegation On Visit To England

Express Themselves As Impressed By Britain's Gigantic War Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 14.—A deputation of American Labor leaders has arrived in London for a visit, which will last for three weeks, to munitions and other centers. The members of the deputation, interviewed, said that they had already been deeply impressed with what they had already seen of Britain's gigantic effort.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP IS BADLY DAMAGED

Rheinland, Which Went Aground In Aaland Islands, Is Refloated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, April 14.—The German battleship Rheinland is reported to have been refloated badly damaged.

Rumanian Corn Surplus Must Go To Germany

Prussian Food Controller Also Tells Of Infractions Of Food Laws

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, April 14.—In the Prussian Diet the Food Controller von Waldow, complained of the devastating effects of clandestine trading to evade the food control regulations.

He added that Rumania was compelled to sell to Germany her corn surpluses during the next two years.

BRITISH AIR BOARD CHANGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 15.—In the House of Commons today Major Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, announced that Major-General Trenchard's resignation was in consequence of differences of opinion with Lord Rothermere with regard to his powers and duties.

SENATOR STONE IS DEAD; LEADER OF DEMOCRATS

Chairman Of Committee On Foreign Relations In Upper House Passes Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, April 15.—The death is announced of Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

William Joel Stone was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 7, 1848. He received his education at the University of Missouri, winning the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and married Sarah Louisa Winston five years later. He was prosecuting attorney of Vernon county, Missouri, 1873 and 1874, served three terms as Congressional representative and was elected Governor of Missouri in 1893. From 1896 to 1904 he was a member of the Democratic National Committee, serving as vice-chairman. In 1903 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving up to the time of his death.

Senator Stone was a prominent figure in national politics and up to the time of the declaration of war by the United States on Germany, he was opposed to the participation of the American people into the war. When relations were broken with the German Empire, however, Senator Stone was one of the Senators who changed their position and became ardent in expressing his loyalty to the cause and their support of the action of President Wilson and the American Congress.

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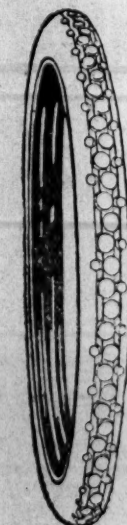
I know it is my business to extol Dunlop Motorcycle Covers, but I happen to know what I am talking about and to believe what I say, and since you ask me to tell you briefly if and why I really think Dunlops are the best, I would say that

(1) Dunlop Casing, owing to the Special design and quality of the Canvas, and the way in which it is built up, besides being particularly resilient, heats less and lasts longer than any other Casing.

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(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

Here is perhaps enough to go on with, but if you want matter to elaborate these points and some others, I can do so. Meanwhile I hope you will consider the reputation of the Company, plus what I have told you, sufficient to give the covers a trial. Let me know how you get on.



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BANKS' RELIEF BRINGS
MERCHANTS PROSPERITYPeking Chamber Of Commerce
Members To Have Profit On
Bank Note Hoards

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 12.—Consolidated interest has been aroused here by the action of the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the Government's plan for relieving the difficulties of the two Government banks. As soon as the Allied Powers had announced their intention of suspending the payment of indemnities, the problem arose of disposing of the Customs revenues. The difficulty was not how to spend the money, but how to spend it wisely. One of the first needs was the rehabilitation of the Government banks, and it was decided to apply at least a portion of the funds to that purpose. Accordingly \$24,000,000 was allocated therefore. It is over this sum that a good deal of trouble has arisen.

As it is well known, the Government owes the Banks very large sums. It is said to owe in all about ninety millions of dollars. The banknotes of the Government banks for some two years have been worth less than their face value, sometimes not more than fifty percent of it. It is fairly certain that if the Government paid its indebtedness in full, the notes soon would reach their face value.

The Government thought that if at least part of its debt were wiped out, there would be some improvement in the position. It therefore arranged with Sir Francis Aglen, that "bonds" for twenty-four million dollars should be deposited with the banks and these should be redeemed in half yearly instalments. These "bonds" were very similar to British Treasury bills in principle. They were issued in denominations of one thousand and ten thousand dollars, and on presentation of these bills at the Maritime Customs, or rather at their bankers, cash to the face value of them would be paid over. The transaction originally was one simply between the Government and the banks, the funds being supplied by that portion of the Government revenue known as the Maritime Customs Revenue.

Some bright mind in the Peking Chamber of Commerce conceived the notion that somebody was making a squeeze in the transaction, but as a matter of fact it is one of the simplest conceivable, and it is impossible for any squeeze to come in. The Maritime Customs, on behalf of the Government, hands over to the Government Banks certificates of deposit, "treasury bills" if you like; these bills are redeemable at the foreign banks in which the Maritime Customs revenue is deposited, and whatever is drawn from the foreign banks goes to pay off the Government's indebtedness to the Government banks. The transaction is clean from beginning to end. Yet the Peking Chamber of Commerce has laid a charge against the ex-Minister of Finance in the matter, and this charge is still being prosecuted in the Administrative Court, for the Chamber of Commerce has not been persuaded to desist.

Meantime, the Government banks, finding that the merchants are determined to come into the transaction, are devising a scheme whereby they may do so. The intention at first was to redeem banknotes of higher denomination already in circulation, or rather not in circulation but in hoard by the members of the Peking Chamber of Commerce and larger merchants, by specie payment for face value. The merchants, however, seem to think that they would have been treated unfairly if this were done, as they would have lost the interest on their hoarded notes.

It is therefore now proposed to issue interest-bearing bonds, of various denominations, and to redeem banknotes above a certain amount in the aggregate or of certain high denominations only with these bonds, which of course will not be issued at face value, but at considerably below face value. The scheme is not yet elaborated in all its details, but it has been prepared in order to satisfy the demand that the merchants shall enjoy part of the benefit of the redemption transaction. They will hand over their bank notes, now worth about 68 percent of face value, and receive in exchange bonds worth something between current value of the notes and face value, and bearing interest. The issue price of the bonds will largely depend on the interest they carry, and this is expected to be close to six per cent. The bonds themselves are to be redeemable after six years.

The fact that the Government is doing something to redeem its indebtedness is causing a steady rise in the market value of notes which have advanced from fifty-two per cent of face value, at the time when it was first known that the Government intended to allocate Customs Revenue for the satisfaction of its indebtedness, to 68 percent, the most marked rise occurring within forty-eight hours of General Tuan's return to the office of Prime Minister.

New Peace Appeal Made
To Peking By Mr. LittleResponsibility For Continuance Of Civil War Is Placed
On President And Premier

Mr. E. B. Little has written the President and Premier in Peking on the subject of a peace conference in China with a view to closing the present strife, as follows:

The internecine strife in China has now been unduly prolonged to the great detriment of the country and suffering of the people. I am daily in receipt of numerous letters from officials and from Chambers of Commerce and from private citizens all over the country pleading in the most beseeching language for peace. No man can read these documents and can behold the suffering of the people without being deeply moved. Surely the Governors and rulers of the people recognising their duties to Heaven and themselves must be no less deeply moved.

Disclosures have recently been made in the Shanghai foreign papers of the excesses of the military in the scenes of warfare in Hunan which have created the worst possible impression. Deeds similar to these have been committed by your enemies and ours, the Germans, in the oppressed territories of Europe, but the Germans are lost to all sense of human feeling and of moral suasion and are acting as savages and wild beasts. China has ever taught that such deeds are reprehensible and yet they are being daily perpetrated, not against an enemy on enemy soil, but by brother against brother in the homeland of China so that the citizens of the Chinese Republic cry out in pity for someone, anyone, to deliver them from the terrors of the present regime.

Practically all the Tutchens have stated they are willing to discuss terms of peace provided you will give the necessary orders. In democracies it is the will of the people that prevails. China is now a democracy and the whole of the people of China together with almost all its rulers desire peace. I have approached all parties and have received replies from everyone in favor of a peace conference with the exception of two Tutchens and the Premier who are the only ones who have not given me a reply to my various appeals. Surely those three gentlemen in high position are no less desirous of peace than others. In addition to this the foreign commercial communities, as represented by their public bodies, have telegraphed to their ministers urging them to use their influence to bring about peace in China.

It is rumored that in spite of all this universal anxious desire for peace, fighting is about to recommence, bringing further horrors of suffering upon thousands of innocent people. Surely, he who now determines to continue with the war will have to answer in high Heaven and to the nation and must have overwhelming reasons for continuing useless bloodshed and endless suffering. I again make a most urgent appeal that you in high authority and having the lives of so many in your hands whose souls you will have to meet in the great here.

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after, that you will now at any rate consent to the most reasonable proposition to cease fighting while the various parties meet together in a peace conference to discuss whether or not there is some reasonable way of ending the present dispute and of finding a solution for outstanding questions.

Let me urge upon you that if the fighting is to continue until one party or the other is supreme, it may drag on for months or years during which the country will be ruined, the people impoverished and the nation as a whole will sink to become a power which can be neglected in the councils of the world.

Moreover, if either party succeeds in imposing its will upon the bodies of the other, there will be left a great heritage of anger and bitterness in the hearts of the vanquished which will certainly break out in further revolutions and disorders.

I have consistently declined to take sides with either party and do not discuss the claims of either, preferring to leave all such issues to the negotiators whom I trust will in due time be appointed. The one fact is, however, outstanding, and is now known to the world, namely, that whilst the south have accepted my overtures and agreed to cease hostilities in the interests of the country and discuss peace, it is the north who have so far steadily refused to take up this conciliatory attitude although practically the whole of the Tutchens and presumably the President are agreeable to an equally conciliatory attitude if so counselled by the cabinet. The issues are therefore in the hands of the cabinet led by the Premier upon whom a very grave responsibility rests.

I have telegraphed the Premier asking him to be good enough to advise me what are the terms upon which the cabinet are prepared to declare peace. I undertake to bring your terms at once before the responsible leaders of the south for their consideration.

It is obvious the south cannot accept or decline your terms unless you declare them. I trust you will promptly accede to this most reasonable proposal. I anxiously await your telegraphic reply.

JAPANESE START SILK
GROWING NEAR WUSHIBuy Twenty Mow As Site Despite
Regulations Against Foreign
Ownership Of Land

China Press Correspondence

Wushi, April 13.—Quite recently some Japanese have bought about twenty mow of land at a place called Po-tsh-fang, some twenty-five or thirty li north of Wushi, and are actively engaged in raising silkworms. It seems not to bother them at all that they have no right to own land in the interior, and the Chinese in the city who are annoyed by their presence, seem unable to evolve any plan for getting rid of them. The Chamber of Commerce is reported as having had the matter under consideration, without arriving at any conclusion.

The subscription for the Tientsin Flood Relief, begun in response to the telegram received from the Committee, has more than doubled the amount at first hoped for and has reached a little over \$2,000. This is largely owing to the efforts of Mr. Ng Zeh-yong, who took the matter much to heart and organised the method of raising subscriptions. As it is the third or fourth time Wushi has subscribed to this fund, the sum is really a very substantial one.

Officers Blamed
For Poochi Wreck

(Continued from Page 1)

respectively, of the second officers in charge of the two vessels, the responsibility resting mainly on the s.s. Hsinfung.

3.—That these officers should not have been left in full night charge of steamers in such narrow waters as the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze.

4.—That the s.s. Poochi had for some considerable time been in very doubtful condition with regard to her hull; the engine-room after bulkhead particularly, on which everything depended after the collision, being in

weak condition and holed in several places.

5.—That the Poochi's lifebelts were not in first class condition and that the place for stowing them—a box on the after deck—was not a proper or suitable one.

6.—That the life-saving appliances on the Poochi were not sufficient for a vessel carrying at times upwards of 300 persons.

7.—That the Poochi's deck crew, consisting of 1 boatswain, 4 quarter-masters, 1 lamp-trimmer, 1 carpenter and 7 sailors, without the help of the rest of the crew, was not sufficient for the launching and manning of the boats in case of emergency.

8.—That the Hsinfung's lifebelts were not in good condition.

9.—That the Hsinfung's deck crew, consisting of 1 boatswain, 4 quarter-masters, 1 lamp-trimmer, 1 carpenter and 10 sailors, was not sufficient for the launching and manning of her boats in case of emergency.

10.—That the Hsinfung, after the collision, did creditable work in saving life, in which however, she was seriously handicapped by the insufficient number of her deck crew and the severity of the weather.

The inquiry also brought to light the following facts, which the Court considers its duty to place on record. No provision has been made by the Government for the control of the conditions under which Chinese steamers run. Such control is exercised by all other maritime countries.

The Court considers that the situation of suitable official supervision over all Chinese steamers is urgently needed and especially, regards safety of life, in respect the following matters:

(a) Condition of hull and rigging.

(b) Condition of boilers and machinery.

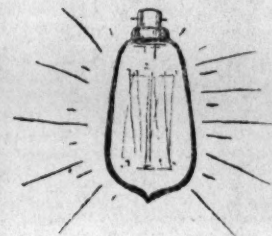
(c) Amount and condition of life-saving appliances and equipment generally.

(d) The number of passengers allowed and the condition of passenger accommodation.

(e) The manning of vessels, including competency of officers.

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THE WARNING

EDUCATIONAL BODY ELECTS OFFICERS

Dr. Hawks Pott Chosen President Of Chinese Christian Association

Officers of the advisory council of the Chinese Christian Educational Association for the ensuing year were elected at the first session of the annual meeting of that body yesterday at the China Inland Mission. They are: President, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott; General Secretary, Dr. Frank D. Gamewell; Associate General Secretary, the Rev. H. W. Luce, and Recording Secretary, Mr. R. C. Wells.

More than 20 delegates representing eight of the nine affiliated associations of this organization were present. Yesterday's morning session was devoted to the organization of standing committees on religious education, vocational education, the teaching of Chinese and social study, the address of the President and the report of the General Secretary. In the afternoon reports on the educational work of the middle schools were made by the delegates of the Educational Association of Fokien, the West China Christian Educational Union, the East China Educational Association and the Kwangtung Christian Educational Association.

The reports indicated that there is a general feeling of a lack of vocational training in the different educational centers. It was pointed out by one delegate that fully 25 per cent of the graduates of the middle schools are jobless and a large number of students are unable to make use of what they had learned in schools.

The delegates will meet again this morning when the reports on educational work will be made by the representatives of the Central China, Shantung-Honan, Chihli-Shansi and the Hunan Christian Educational Associations. Addresses will be given in the concluding session of the meeting this afternoon.

The Manchuria Christian Educational Association is the only affiliated association of the organization that is not represented at the present meeting.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS

The following corps orders were issued yesterday from headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant:

No. 34.—Corps Parade. The Corps will parade on Saturday, April 20, 1918, for practice in protection and communication on the march. The Infantry will fall in on the Recreation Ground opposite the Golf Club at 3.15 p.m.

The Artillery will fall in at the gunshed at 3.30 p.m. and will act independently under the B. C.

The Light Horse will fall in at the Race Club at 3 p.m.

The Engineers, Machine Gunners and Maritime Company will fall in at Headquarters at 2.30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order with caps. No. 35.—Inspection Parade. The Inspection Parade will take place on Saturday, April 27. Details will be issued later.

No. 36.—Church Parade. The Annual Church Parade will take place on Sunday, April 28, 1918.

Fall in on the Ewo Foreshore at 10.30 a.m. in quarter column by the right, facing north.

Parties will be formed to attend Holy Trinity Cathedral, St. Joseph's Cathedral and Union Church.

Dress.—Church Parade order with helmets. (See Part IV, Section VI, Corps Regulations).

CHEFOO RAISING £500 FOR BRITISH RED CROSS

Firms Give Liberally And List Is Circulated To Secure Large Subscription

China Press Correspondence
Chefoo, April 11.—This week we are trying to raise £500 for the British Red Cross Society. An appeal is being made and a subscription list has been sent around to residents. Several of the leading firms have given liberally and the full sum, it is expected, will be realized before the week closes. This is the first year that this society has had a deficit and an effort is being put forth to get a considerable amount sent home.

The students of the Anglo-American Chinese School, at Temple Hill, gave a play in the local Chinese theater a few days ago. Judging from the receipts it was a great success and the net result of the performance is that the Famine Relief Committee at Peking are to receive a cheque for 700 Diao.

What was practically the close of the local football season was the match last Saturday between the Settlement and the School. A fine game ensued which the Settlement won. We had one of the biggest turn out of spectators seen here and it was almost safe to say that all our residents were present to see the final match. The games have been so intensely interesting that there is some talk of trying to get one or two more in the evenings towards the end of this month but it is doubtful whether such arrangements can be made. The final comes off on Saturday for the big game given each year by Mr. V. R. Eckford for the best soccer team of six a side amongst the school boys, and there is sure to be a large crowd of spectators watching, as the competition arouses immense interest.

The boats lent to Tientsin in its time of distress were returned to the respective owners last week. With them there was a notification to the effect that expenses of repairs and painting were to be charged to Tientsin.

Far Eastern Notes

Medals bearing designs of reptiles and others will in future be awarded to judges and members of the Chinese Judiciary.

Mr. Ku Ao, a monarchist recently pardoned by the President, has been appointed political adviser to the President.

The U. S. Army Y.M.C.A. are appealing for magazines and books of any kind for the American Engineer Corps now at Harbin and the feet at Vladivostok. They also hope to obtain a gramophone and records. Gifts may be sent to Mr. A. G. Robinson, 28 Rue de Paris, Tientsin.

A telegram from Sian states that owing to the critical situation in Szechuen martial law has been proclaimed in eighteen districts in Shensi on the Szechuen border, namely, Lioyang, Ningkiang, Mienhsien, Pahnien, Chihyang, Kweiping, Yanghsien, Chenku, Pingho, Taipa and others.

An ancient bronze teapot was stolen last week from the Central Curio Museum at the Wuyintan Palace in Peking. It was manufactured in Chow dynasty and is worth a million dollars on account of its rareness. The police are making special efforts to recover the article.

A report from Harbin says that Americans who are making preparations for active business enterprises in Siberia propose the establishment with a large capital, of a Russo-American Society in Vladivostok. The object of the society is to be the development of economic interests between Russia and the United States and the promotion of closer relations between the two countries. It is understood that, as the first step to this end, the society will invest large amounts in mining, agricultural and forestry industries in Russia.

Y.M.C.A. To Celebrate Its 20th Birthday

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. will celebrate its 20th anniversary a week from next Saturday with a huge banquet at the town hall. There will be a program of music and speeches from notable guests. Plans are being formulated to make this a record affair, with at least 1,000 members and guests. The municipal band will play during the banquet.

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FINE PROGRAM HEARD BY AMERICAN WOMEN

Selections Of MacDowell And Other Modern Composers Given At Meeting

One of the most pleasing musical programs of the Club season was given yesterday afternoon at the Carlton, when the American Woman's Club met to hear the works of modern composers, chiefly those of Edward MacDowell.

As a prelude to the musical numbers, Miss Frances Adams, chairman of the Music Study Department, read a comprehensive and intimately interesting sketch of the composer's life and labors.

"Beauty is a spiritual quality," Miss Adams said, "and is the basis and inspirer of art, and the true artist is he who attempts to bring down beauties of higher planes and represent them on the grayer, duller planes of earth. By common consent of music-lovers and connoisseurs, Edward Alexander MacDowell is this true artist."

Miss Adams traced the composer's life through his early years of study to his return to Boston from abroad and on through the eight years following 1896 that he held the professorship of Music at Columbia University. During this time it was that he turned out his greatest work, but it was also the strain of this double effort which cost him his health and the control of his mental faculties and finally brought him to his grave at early middle age. Miss Adams emphasized MacDowell's faithfulness to the poetic standard of inspiration as exemplified in both his nature sketches and those of romantic nature. She compared MacDowell with Grieg and Wagner in his ability to give the expression of "out-of-doorsness." She also spoke of the numbers rendered by the artists of the afternoon.

The program itself provided many good things for the large attendance which heard them. Prof. Harry Ore's piano selections found great

favor and the songs by Mrs. Sartz, Mr. Gill and Mrs. Bradley were everything that could be wished and evoked a demand for encores. Miss Jansen's accompanying was exceedingly good and that of Miss La Monde was also of a high standard. The program in full follows:

PART I.
Biographical Sketch.... Miss Frances Adams
Piano..... Prof. Harry Ore

(a) Novelette
(b) Of Salamanders
(c) To an Old White Pine
(d) Polonaise

Songs..... Mrs. J. P. Sartz
(a) Thy Beaming Eyes
(b) Robin Sings in the Apple Tree
(c) In the Woods

(a) Long Ago
(b) The Swan Bent Low to the Lily
(c) A Maid Sings Light
(d) As the Gloaming Shadows Creep

Piano..... Prof. Harry Ore
(a) From the Depths
(b) Will o' the Wisp
(c) To a White Rose
(d) Etude de Concert

Told at Sunset (encore)
PART II.

Songs..... Mrs. Bradley
(a) At Dawning..... Chas. W. Cadman
(b) I hear a Thrush at Eve..... Chas. W. Cadman

(c) In the Land of the Skyblue Water..... Chas. W. Cadman
Song..... Mrs. J. P. Sartz
Yesterday and Today..... Chas. G. Stross

Accompanists
Miss May Jansen Miss La Monde

A short business session preceded the entertainment. Mrs. Wilbur presiding. A resolution was presented by Mrs. Beebe recommending a change in the constitution, altering the name of the Philanthropic Department to the "Social Service" Department. The Philanthropic Committee, it was announced, will report at the next meeting on ways in which the Department may aid the local Board of Health and assist in Settlement betterment.

The resignation of Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge was respectfully accepted owing to her departure soon for a year's visit in the States. Mrs. Boynton urged the clubwomen to attend next Monday's meeting of the Fourth of July Committee, at the Carlton and make a stand on the wet and dry issue as concerns the official reception. It was also intimated that the Woman's Club will forward a resolution to the Municipal Council similar to that drafted by the Missionary Association, requesting an investigation of moral conditions in Shanghai.

It was announced that the Music Study Department will meet in the library rooms at the Carlton on April 26, when a Grieg program will be given. Mrs. Powell will be in charge, assisted by Miss Macleod and Mrs. Thoresen will sing.

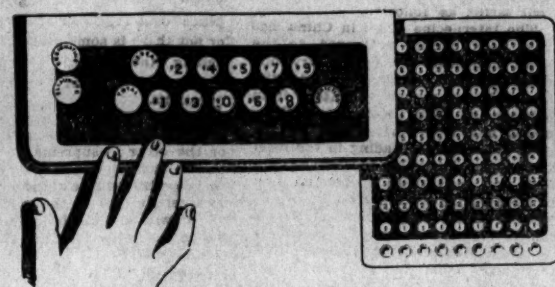
ONE INJURED IN FIRE

One was hurt as fire destroyed three Chinese shops and badly gutted two more at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Fokien Road last evening at 6 o'clock. The injured man was caught in the flames and broke his leg as he

leaped out of the window on the first floor. Many more would have been hurt in their attempt to save their belongings if they had not been stopped by the firemen.

The conflagration originated in a bamboo shop at 296 Avenue Edward VII, and for a while it endangered the crowded block of buildings to

the east of Fokien Road, on account of the large stock of bamboo poles and other materials kept by the shop. The two other shops destroyed were an engraving plant and a tinmith's shop. The French Fire Brigade assisted the International Settlement companies in fighting the flames.



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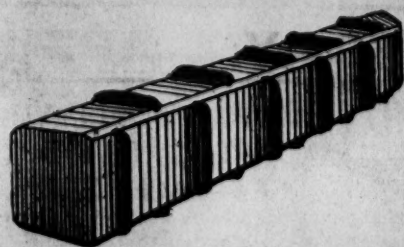
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KYLE STILL CAPTIVE IN HONAN BANDITS' HANDS

No Word Yet From Engineer Whose Release Was Promised Two Weeks Ago

China Press Correspondence
Yen-Ch'eng, Honan, April 10.—Regarding Mr. Kyle's release, it is very difficult to get accurate and reliable information. Mr. Hitchcock arrived today from Chengchow, but he has no fresh news. The last letter received from Mr. Kyle was dated March 26, and although he was seen on March 28, that is the last word of or from him. His actual whereabouts are at present unknown.

Rumors are many, among them one that says he will be released within ten days of April 7, the date on which definite word from Mr. Kyle was promised by the bandits to the government. That word, whether verbal or written has not been received as yet.

This evening the mounted soldier, who brought the news of Mr. Purcell's escape on March 30, and who had just come from Yehsien, stated that the bandits, with Kyle are in the hills south of Wuyanghsien and that negotiations for his release would be completed in five or six days. While this information may not be very authentic, it may have an element of truth in it.

General's Son Burned To Death On Train

With Two Companions He Meets End When Ambulance Car Catches Fire

China Press Correspondence
Yen-Ch'eng, Honan, April 11.—Three days ago a fatal accident occurred on the Peking-Hankow Railway. General Hsu of Chengchow, with his staff, including his only son, aged 22, were travelling from Hankow. The train being overcrowded, General Hsu's son with two officers went into the ambulance car to spend the night.

When the train reached the first station north of Sinyangchow, it was discovered that the interior of the ambulance car was on fire. When search was made, three charred bodies, totally unrecognisable, were found, the only means of identifying General Hsu's son, being the gold braid on his uniform. It is supposed that the cause of the fire was the falling of a lamp from the ceiling, while the unfortunate men were asleep.

The large new "Tuck Woo Eggs" Produce Factory, Messrs. W. C. Colter, engineers-in-charge, officially opened on Monday, April 8. When the machinery is in full swing, it is estimated that two hundred thousand eggs will be converted into powder every day.

Portuguese Denounce Shooting Of Consul

(Continued from Page 1)

is, the men will have to be tried in Macao, in accordance with Portuguese practice.
Mr. W. E. Stagg, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who summoned the police; Mrs. J. R. d'Oliveira, wife of the Consul-General; Consul-General Sinao Loteserreira of Marcellis; who is visiting at the Portuguese Consulate and was there during the shooting Sunday, the Chinese houseboy and two amahs will testify today.

All hearings in connection with the case are private, according to Portuguese law. After all testimony is taken by the Vice-Consul, the papers will be sent to Macao and the case will be then in the hands of the prosecutors there.

J. L. Carneiro, R. P. Carneiro and Leopoldo Lemos, charged with share forgeries, recently returned to this city from Japan after extradition proceedings will not be sent to Macao with the two Carneiros implicated in Sunday's shooting, but will be held here for a later preliminary hearing.

Red Cross Tea Today At Woman's Exchange

Tea will be served at the American Woman's Exchange, 108 Bubbling Well Road, this afternoon, and the proceeds will go to the American Red Cross. The affair is proving popular and this afternoon arrangements will be made to accommodate a big crowd. The following will serve today: Mrs. Strecker, Mrs. Frowett and Mrs. Harris. Cakes and sandwiches have been donated by Mrs. Petrocelli, Miss Jansen and others.

Explosion Wrecks Big Zeppelin Shed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Berne, April 14.—A great shed near Friedrichshafen, the original home of Zeppelins, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night as the result of an explosion. The flames were visible throughout eastern Switzerland.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
April 13.—Lyons, Shanghai; Seattle.
April 14.—Leaville, United States Postoffice, Shanghai; Hollywood Co.

French Insurance Co. Is Organised Here

First Local Firm Of This Nationality; Capital Is Three Million Francs

The first French fire and marine insurance company to make its appearance in local financial circles has just completed its organization, according to announcement made yesterday. The new company is the Assurance Franco-Asiatique. The first meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at No. 5 Avenue Edward VII, when the board was elected.

The Assurance Franco-Asiatique was registered at the French Consulate-General on April 6 with a subscribed capital of three million francs, divided into 6,000 shares of francs 500 each (1/4 Frs. 125 paid up).

The following were elected to serve on the board: H. Madier, Rev. A. Sallou, R. Fano, J. Sauvayre, J. Beudin and M. Speelman. Messrs. Beudin and Speelman will act as general managers.

New War Films

A large and most enthusiastic audience witnessed an exhibition of British and Italian war films at the Olympic theater last night, the program being given under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser and Chev. G. de Rossi, the consul-general and their parties occupying the principal boxes, while the dress circle, stalls and pit contained members of practically every British and Italian family prominent in the city's official and business life.

The march of the American troops through London and their review by King George, Queen Alexandra and Premier Lloyd George at Buckingham Palace evoked prolonged applause as the Star and Stripes swept by, carried by the first contingent of the American Army to go to the front. Trafalgar square, black with people, waving hats and handkerchiefs, testified to the intense interest aroused in London by this epoch making event.

The Italian films set forth only too clearly the immense difficulties that the Alpine and other troops met in holding back the Austrian hordes from the plains. The daily life of the men, passed in scenery of grandeur where roads are principally up and down and the steep gradients are made almost impassable by eternal ice and snow, was set forth from the icy shelter caves to the sand bag topped parapets manned by machine gunners. The work of the ski and snowshoe brigades which move across the snowy ridges at almost incredible speed and glide down glacier like slopes, leaping wide chasms and crevasses, was heartily applauded.

Woolwich Arsenal, that workshop of titanic endeavor, brought home to the audience the work of those who supply the munitions and guns. From the deft fingered women workers making shells to the wire winding of the monster 15-inch guns, the film carried the audience through scenes of intensity of labor without precedent in Great Britain. The scene in the store yards of the Arsenal, where millions of shells of every caliber are piled, was most impressive. The main features of the program were interspersed with many topical gazettes showing scenes bearing on the war. The program will be repeated at a date to be announced later.

News Brevities

A paper entitled "A Case of Ritualism" will be read by the Rev. Evan Morgan, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, to be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow. The meeting is open to the public.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Batu Anam Johore Rubber Estates, Ltd., will be held at 13 Nan-king Road on April 29 at 4 p.m.

Charged by Mr. Vaughan Read with extortion and larceny, a Chinese was given six months' penal servitude in the Mixed Court yesterday. The complainant was invited to a Chinese feast, and during the party the accused demanded a certain sum of money without any cause for his claim.

A richa coolie drew a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court for assaulting Mrs. Flutrer. The assault took place as a result of a dispute over the amount to be paid to the coolie.

A Chinese was given one month's imprisonment for the infringement of trade mark belonging to his adopted brother, yesterday at the Mixed Court. The prosecution alleged that the accused used the wrappers of certain anti-optum pills manufactured by the complainant for pills invented by himself and defrauded the public. Mr. Tavares represented the prosecution, while Mr. Allan was counsel for the defence.

A useful little blotting book conveying the compliments of Messrs. J. and J. Colman, Ltd., is transmitted by Walter Nutter and Co. Besides its blotting utility, the booklet contains interesting maps and pictures showing the British Empire at war.

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NORTH HAS HUNAN BUT CAN TROOPS HOLD IT?

Southern Forces Concentrated At Hengchow And Paoking Awaiting Ammunition

China Press Correspondence

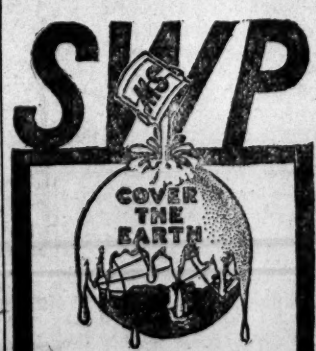
Siangtan, Hunan, April 8.—To have and to hold seems to be the attitude that the North is adopting towards Hunan. At present they have the province, politically speaking, as Changsha is now in their hands, but it remains to be seen whether they can hold it. After the Southerners began their precipitate retreat from Yochow, they did not make a prolonged stay at any place, except for purposes of looting, and kept up a sustained pace until they reached Hengchow. So far as Siangtan is concerned, the last of the Southerners said good-bye on Friday March 29, the first of the Northerners entered on Sunday, the 31st. Four months ago the Southern forces were chasing the Northerners through this city, and overtaking the rear-guard here, gave them a stiff fight, until evening coming on enabled the Northerners to escape. Now the process is reversed and the Northern forces are chasing the Southerners. Fortunately for this city there were two days between the departure of the one and the coming of the other.

The Southerners in their rapid retreat looked in upon this city sufficiently long to give it a thorough looting. The generals confined themselves to the banks. The Hunan Government Bank was stripped of every silver dollar and every paper note. Explanation was offered that this is a government institution and that if the Southerners did not take the money the Northerners would. Early in the week the Southerners cut the long distance telephone wires to Changsha, so that our most convenient method of communicating with the capital was interrupted. The telephone wires were allowed to remain until the last of the retreating army reached this place. On the morning of Friday, March 29, the telephone instruments were removed by the southern soldiers, and several of the posts cut down. The telephone manager, however, is a wise individual, and anticipating this, he had previously concealed two instruments elsewhere.

Once the Southerners were clear of the city, he produced there and installed them in a mat shed near a telegraph pole on the outskirts of the city. By this means communication was restored to Changsha. The great body of soldiers seemed utterly without restraint so far as looting was concerned. Shops, large and small, were entered with impunity, and where there was delay in responding to a rap on the door, a shot fired through it hastened the opening. Everything that could be taken, was made the object of loot, and no citizen dared raise his voice or arm in protest. Even the post office was looted of stamps and dollars amounting to \$60.

At this time there was the greatest terror among the people. Thousands already had sought refuge in the country, and multitudes flocked to the hospital and school compounds for safety. The shutter to every shop was closed and there was not a vendor on any street. Definite relief was felt when the last Southern soldier turned his back to the city, but there was a corresponding dread in anticipating the coming of the Northern troops.

Meanwhile there were six or seven thousand northern prisoners in Siangsiang, and these were being hastily removed to Paoking. Some were sick and could not be taken, and others managed to make their escape from the guards, leaving about thirteen hundred behind. They were left without food or money, and the citizens of Siangsiang organized a temporary Red Cross so that they could be cared for until the arrival of the northern army.



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Practically all of this number have since reached Siangtan, and each one has his own tale of hardship and suffering. It is reported that after leaving Siangsiang, a number of the northern prisoners attempted to escape in the country, but the attempt failed and resulted in the shooting of a considerable group, some say as many as three hundred.

At the present time the Southern forces have concentrated at Hengchow and Paoking. They are evidently waiting for more men and ammunition. If Lu Yung-tung can send them sufficient reinforcement, it is evident that they will make a further stand near Hengchow as they did before. If reinforcement is not forthcoming, and that speedily, it is equally evident that they must retire further south. Since the Northerners entered this city on March 31, they have behaved themselves, but there is still great uneasiness on the streets. From smaller places along the line of their advance have come reports of looting and bad conduct, but apparently the officers are attempting to maintain discipline in the city.

As the strife proceeds the remotest corner of Hunan is disturbed. The North wants the province and the South wants it. The people of Hunan want a chance to plant and reap their rice. If this unseemly strife continues indefinitely it is not at all improbable that a famine may ensue.

Report China Granted New Demands Is Denied

Chow Tse-chi And Liang Shih-yi Both Telegraph They Know Nothing About It

The report that China had already secretly agreed to a new and extreme set of demands made by Japan was denied yesterday from two semi-official sources.

The following message from Chow Tse-chi, one of Liang Shih-yi's principal lieutenants, was received by the China Press from Tientsin: "Re new Japanese demands published in your issue dated April twelve, I wish to state that I have no knowledge of the matter, neither discussed it with any one. Please make corrections and omissions."

The other source also shown a message from Liang Shih-yi to a representative here similarly denying the report. He, too, affirmed that the use of his name as authority for the report was not authentic.

SAYS RUSSIA OUSTED DIPLOMATS LONG AGO

Tchitcherina Notifies China of Mongolian Appointment Of Foreign Commissioners

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 15.—A telegram from Moscow states that the official organ of the Soviet says that Tchitcherina, the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has notified China and Mongolia as follows:

"Russia's diplomatic representatives, consuls and their official organs have been abolished by law on November 22, 1917, and cease to represent Russia. Correspondence and communication with them is tantamount to interference in the internal politics of Russia and assistance rendered to elements antagonistic to the Soviet."

"Janson is appointed Foreign Commissioner in East Siberia, Selenskiy in the Vladivostok frontier and Vasiliev Consul at Kulun."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil stated that no assurance has been given that the British and Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Vladivostok as soon as order has been restored, but he hoped the incident would soon be closed.

In reply to Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Lord Robert Cecil said that the recent Reuter message, that British and American officers reported that the rumors of the arming of prisoners in Siberia had been greatly exaggerated was substantially correct.

Thankful Mothers

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boudreau, Mizonette, N.B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation, indigestion, and worms; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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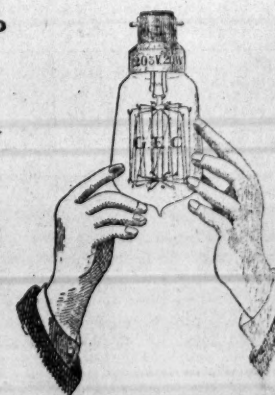
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WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Northern gale on the Pechili Bay and the Yellow Sea. Strong monsoon along the whole coast.

TRIVELYAN—FERRIS—The engagement of Miss May Ferris, of Shanghai, to Hubert Trevelyan of Vancouver, B. C., is announced. 17586.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 17, 1918

The Good Faith And Credit Of The United States

At the American Consulate this afternoon at 5.15 o'clock, the Committee in charge of the sale in China of the Third Issue of American Liberty Bonds will meet. At this meeting, plans for the flotation of these bonds out here will be completed. Very favorable terms will be made to local subscribers. In this connection we wish to call attention to the following searching examination of the history of American bond issues:

In the purchase of Government bonds a consideration of paramount importance is the debt history of the country issuing the bonds, its record of good or bad faith, and this is so because there is no way of compelling a State or nation to pay its debts.

A Government bond is simply a promise to pay. Sometimes, as in the case of English consols and French rentes, it is not even that, but merely an acknowledgment of indebtedness and a promise to pay interest thereon. In some instances the promise to pay has a special security, the pledge of particular revenues. Thus, borrowing in her war with Russia, Japan pledged the profits of her tobacco monopoly to repayment. But in general the promise to pay is all the lender has.

The United States Government, offering Liberty bonds to its people, cannot escape scrutiny of its debt history. What is that history?

We would not deny financial blunders or occasional resort to unsound and wasteful financing, currency inflation and other mistakes. But these have been matters of policy and judgment, not of honesty and integrity, and have been errors for which the Government has paid exclusively at some times, and at others as heavily in proportion to its dealings as any one else. They were such mistakes as a man might make, such as every man does make, in business; they have never threatened our solvency and have never for a moment brought in question our national honor.

It is sometimes said that we have never repaid—except as we are now repaying—France for her aid to us in the Revolutionary war. This is a statement well intended, but likely to be widely misunderstood. The aid referred to was such as France gave without thought of repayment at the time, less to help America than to balk and defeat France's great enemy, England. Neither the French King nor his astute Minister, Vergennes, was stricken with sympathy for the American colonies. Both aided them for strictly business purposes, and Vergennes turned on the people of the American colonies at the close of the Revolution when it appeared that, after all, England and America were making a peace which would not give France all she had hoped to gain. Our moral and sentimental debt to France repays far more in the beloved figure of the youthful Lafayette than in all the gold that equipped Rochambeau.

What we did actually borrow of France, and what was recognized at the time as our debt to France, was completely funded and every cent of it repaid with interest. The various sums advanced from 1778 to 1782 totalled on July 16, 1782, some \$3,510,000, and by a contract then drawn up it was agreed that this should be repaid, with 5 per cent interest, in twelve annual payments of about \$292,500 each. Repayment should have begun in 1786 and actually began in 1791. It could hardly have begun earlier, for in 1786 our Government had not been formed. The delay was certainly pardonable. Beginning in 1791 payments were made to 1795. A small balance then remaining was funded at 6 1/2 per cent and later paid in full.

In 1781 Holland, on French

representations, had lent us \$1,950,000. We began to repay this in 1792, reducing it to \$176,000 by 1795, when it was converted at 4 1/2 per cent and later redeemed. In 1781 Spain lent us \$174,011, which we repaid in 1792-93. A loan from France in 1783, eleven loans from Holland and one raised in Antwerp, all between 1782 and 1794, were paid in full.

The only indebtedness which was never paid was that represented by the paper money of the Continental Congress and the various colonies, but this had become worthless by 1780, before American independence was assured even. When our Government was set up nine years later there was no reason to expect it to meet an obligation not of its making, long since worthless and by no reasonable person expected to be resuscitated and made good.

In the year 1790, on the formation of the Federal Government, the national debt stood at between \$52,000,000 and \$53,000,000, including some of the debts abroad of whose repayment within the next five years we have spoken. To this total was added the debts of the new States of the Union. Congress set to work promptly to establish our good faith.

The act of August 4, 1790, authorized a loan of \$12,000,000 to meet our debts abroad and pay interest on them. It authorized another loan to pay our debts at home, with 3 per cent on arrears of interest and an arrangement by which creditors would get 4 per cent for the next ten years instead of the 6 per cent the old debt had borne. They were not compelled to exchange for the lower interest, but found it advantageous to do so. On the assumed States debts 3-2-3 per cent was allowed for the next ten years, until 1801.

The work of the next ten years was to fund the debt and get rid of floating obligations, and this was done, with some increase of the debt, due partly to the prospect of war with France in 1798. The Government had then to borrow what it needed at 8 per cent.

By 1801 the debt, nearly all funded, stood at \$80,000,000. Gallatin became Secretary of the Treasury and in the next twelve years brought financial marvels. He reduced our public debt by \$38,000,000, but actually he did much more, for the Louisiana purchase had added \$11,250,000 to the load he was laboring to lighten.

The war of 1812 increased the debt by \$88,000,000. We were invaded and our Capitol was burned. Under the circumstances the national credit sank to its lowest point. A 6 per cent loan had to be offered at 8 1/2, and afterward sold down to 65. The Government really had to give its pledges for \$80,000,000, as was afterward computed, to get \$34,000,000 to fight the war. When it ended the debt was (1816) over \$127,000,000.

The next six years saw no real headway made, although our credit had recovered promptly with the conclusion of the war. But in 1822 a remarkable era began. Almost every year saw revenues well above the Government's needs. They were applied to debt extinction, with the extraordinary result that in 1836 the country was debt free, a unique condition in the history of nations. There was even about \$28,000,000 on hand that the Federal Government did not need, and so, by act of Congress, this money was parcelled out to the States—a generous dividend.

We ran in debt again, of course. The Mexican war required \$49,000,000. Our national credit was by this time excellent. The war loans were at 6 per cent. All were subscribed at par or at a premium. In 1851 we owed \$68,000,000. This was reduced to less than \$10,000,000 by 1857. A panic that year and lowered tariffs raised the public debt to about \$60,000,000, at which it stood on the threshold of the civil war.

Although the civil war was our great national crisis, financially as otherwise, and offers many interesting points to the student of national finance, there is really little to say about it except that we came through it magnificently. The legal tender act, though a mistake, cost the Government as dearly as any one else. It has been estimated that it added \$600,000,000 to the expense of the war. When the great struggle was over the national debt attained its maximum on August 31, 1865. It then totalled \$2,750,000,000, a staggering sum for those days.

The ordinary American cares to know only this about our great civil war debt. We funded it all at 5, 4 1/2 and 4 per cent and paid it all off. By July 1, 1898, it had dwindled to \$339,000,000, and the last of our civil war debt was extinguished when the last 4 per cent bonds were called for redemption on April 2, 1907. Of course we had then other bonds outstanding as we had at the beginning of the present war in April, 1917. They represent occasional borrow-

ings, or what is left of occasional borrowings, less than \$1,000,000,000 all told, between 1893 and the first Liberty loan; and part of this money was for productive purposes, notably the Panama Canal. The Spanish war was a mere ripple financially. So high has been the credit of the American Government that two years after the Spanish war, in 1900, we were able to issue bonds at par bearing 2 per cent interest, which is a performance no other nation ever has equalled.

The good faith and credit of the United States is so high that its 4 per cent bonds have sold at 130 and 139 1/2 in 1888 and 1901 respectively. At a premium of nearly 40 per cent the 4 per cent bonds of 1925 yielded only 2.90 per cent.

Since the formation of the United States of America, this Government has never defaulted on its debts. Those who have lent it money have never lost a cent of principal or interest, except where they may voluntarily have taken a loss by selling United States bonds in a period of temporary price depression.

We have always paid a hundred cents on the dollar, plus the agreed interest, and, God willing, we always shall do so.

We have never been afraid to borrow promptly and heavily; we have never been afraid to get head over heels in debt; we have never failed, when the emergency was past, to set to work with wonderful vigor and resolution at paying up, we have never failed to pay up swiftly and without either struggle or strain.

The good faith and credit of the United States, as shown by a glorious record, is, even more than the \$250,000,000,000 of national wealth, the supreme asset behind Liberty bonds. It is rugged Americanism which makes their redemption sure and their value unapproachable.

Mr. Bryan's Hair

(New York Times)

Mr. Bryan's explanation of why he obliges the cartoonists by wearing his hair long appears at first sight to be complete:

"It's my wife's idea. The Lord made me for utility rather than beauty, and He gave me ears that stick out a good deal more than artistic standards require. I had my hair cropped away back in 1882, when I was engaged to my wife, and the result was terrible. I almost lost her. She has made me wear my hair long ever since. It is what I call justifiable camouflage."

On examining the historical records, however, one discovers a singular hiatus. Included in Mr. Bryan's great work, "The First Battle," there is a biographical sketch written by his wife, in which she records that she met him in 1879, "in the parlors of the young ladies' school which I attended in Jacksonville." She describes her impressions:

"His face was pale and thin; a pair of keen, dark eyes looked out from beneath heavy brows; his nose was prominent—too prominent to look well, I thought; a broad, thin-lipped mouth and a square chin completed the contour of his face. . . . I noted particularly his hair and his smile. The former, black in color, fine in quality, and parted distressingly straight; the latter expansive and expressive."

It will be observed that Mrs. Bryan says nothing of his ears. She could not have seen them. The conclusion is irresistible that even then he had resorted to the "justifiable camouflage" that has concealed his dread of full secret ever since. Now, mark Mr. Bryan's own statement; it was not until 1882 that he appeared before her without his hair; he had resorted to the "justifiable camouflage" that has concealed his dread of full secret ever since. Now, mark Mr. Bryan's own statement; it was not until 1882 that he appeared before her without his hair; he had resorted to the "justifiable camouflage" that has concealed his dread of full secret ever since.

We seem to see here the outlines of what might have been a tragedy. Fortunately, true love can overlook even deception, and after the shock was over, and—with what unshaken protestations of penitence we can guess—Mr. Bryan had sworn that she should never behold that sight again, all was forgiven. Yet we should think the terrible lesson would not have been lost on Mr. Bryan, that he would have learned the value of perfect frankness, and that now, thirty-six years later, we should not catch him in an effort to blame his hair on her.

Individual Saving To Win The War

By Ralph W. Mammel

(President Of The Exchange State Bank Of Minneapolis)

The food, equipment, munitions, and ships, with which we shall win the war, did not exist in April, 1917, and mainly do not exist now. There was then, and is now, no place outside our borders where we could obtain these things that war requires, even if we had all the money in the world to pay for them with. We are obliged to create them ourselves. We are creating them, in addition to creating the things we consume at home, and we shall continue to create them from day to day and from week to week as the war proceeds. Upon our ability to produce these things, which our great adventure demands, promptly and in sufficient volume, the issue of the war depends.

In a normal year we are supposed to produce in this country between thirty and forty billion dollars' worth of things. Of these things we consume about five-sixths; the other one-sixth constitutes the net gain of the nation and corresponds to the aggregate of our individual savings. These savings do not exist in money, of course, but mainly in fixed and more or less productive forms of wealth, such as buildings and live stock, tools and machinery of production, and railroads and the facilities of transportation.

It may not be easy for us to see that our individual savings are represented by these material things, but it is quite true. One man may have put his savings for a period of years into a mortgage, but that money was probably used by the borrower to pay for buildings or other improvements on his land and the mortgage represents the lender's interest in the property. Another man may have put his savings into stocks and bonds, but those stocks and bonds represent part ownership in the material assets of the corporation. Another man may have his savings deposited in the savings bank, but the officers of the savings bank have invested those funds in mortgages and bonds. The mortgages and bonds represent the bank's interest in the fixed forms of investment and the passbook represents the depositor's interest in the assets of the bank.

Now this current excess of our production over our domestic consumption, which corresponds to our aggregate individual savings, no longer takes the form of accumulated capital, but appears instead in those things which feed the maw of war. Current savings will be no longer represented by productive forms of wealth evidenced by mortgages and corporation stocks and bonds, but must go to maintain the unproductive enterprise of war. They will be evidenced by tax receipts and the bonds of our own Government.

Our annual surplus of production over consumption increased rapidly under the stimulus of the European war demand, and its value in dollars increased even more rapidly because of the advance in prices. It is believed that this excess may have reached a basis of \$10,000,000,000 per year by the time we entered the conflict. If the excess of our normal production, or even of our present war-stimulated production, over our domestic consumption demand were sufficient, when diverted from its ordinary course into war production, to meet the needs of our own armies and of our allies, and if our producing capacity were not being reduced by the millions of men who are going into active military service, the problem would be quite simple. We could easily postpone the producing of those things to which we ordinarily devote our surplus producing power and dedicate that surplus power to the production of the things that the war requires, and our aggregate savings, which would correspond to this surplus producing power, would, of course, finance the war.

The sober fact is, however, that the present demands of the Government for war purposes, measured in money, represent about twice our annual savings, or, measured in things, about twice the amount of our annual surplus production, and we must meet these demands with from 10 to 20 per cent of our man power withdrawn from production and devoted to destruction. It is to be remembered, too, that even these demands do not approach the full measure of our needs in this great emergency, but rather represent the Administration's estimate of what it may be possible for us to produce.

The task before us is the greatest that men have undertaken to perform. Our needs and the needs of our allies in this war are practically unlimited. If, by sacrifices, we can

exceed the Administration's estimate, that must be done.

Manifestly the savings of those who are left in productive employment must increase sufficiently to take the place of the savings that would normally be made by those who have gone, and then our total savings, or our total excess of production over consumption, which means the same thing, must be doubled, and more, if possible. This widening of the margin, between production and consumption, by 100 per cent or more, this increase of our aggregate individual savings at least one-fold, must be accomplished by marked increase in our production on the one hand and radical reduction of our consumption on the other hand. This means, in the case of the individual, increasing his earnings in productive employment as much as he can and reducing his expenditures to the minimum.

Ordinarily we deny ourselves the gratification of present desires to save purchasing power with which to gratify future desires. Now we deny ourselves the gratification of present personal desires in order that, as a people, we may gratify a present collective desire, in order that we may accomplish a common purpose. As a people we are not saving now for the accumulation of material riches, as in the past, but for the establishment of certain great principles of human rights.

This self-denial must take the form of drastic retrenchment in our personal expenditures and will register in individual savings. To the extent that we contribute our savings to the financing of the war, through the payment of various forms of taxes, we shall have no individual accumulations to show for our self-denial. To the extent that we make our contribution through the purchase of Liberty Bonds, War Certificate Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, our savings will be represented by the premier securities of the world.

The curtailment of individual expenditures and the corresponding increase in Government expenditure are necessarily accompanied by a difficult readjustment in industry and commerce, because the Government does not buy the same things nor in the same way that individuals buy. That the readjustment causes great inconvenience and considerable hardship is unavoidable. These burdens, however, are being cheerfully borne and our people are gradually finding their places in the new order. When the readjustment is complete it will be found that our volume of business is greater than it ever was before and employment is the most complete. The change from lavish individual expenditure to huge Government expenditure represents only the redirection of our great volume of industrial and commercial activity from the purposes of peace to the purposes of war.

Correspondence

U. S. Consulate Should Be 'Dry'

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: With reference to the adjourned 4th of July meeting to be held Monday next at the Carlton, may I, through your columns, suggest for the consideration of the meeting that, inasmuch as the House and Senate in Washington have by a large majority passed "dry laws" approved by the President, one, for the District of Columbia and later for all the States of the Union, and the Majority of the States having also passed dry laws, it requiring the consent of only six more States (assuming that the States that have already passed prohibition laws will vote confirmation) to make the U. S. dry law a constitutional amendment; and inasmuch as the Navy and Army are dry, it would be disregarding the known wishes of the Government to serve wet drinks in the consular offices of the United States.

Hitherto I have stood neutral in regard to "Olo Custom," but for reasons above stated I hold that "Olo Custom" should be discontinued.

Yours Truly,

A. S. F.

Shanghai, April 16, 1918.

Another War-Time Revolution

Perhaps the most startling of all war-time revolutions is the suddenly acquired prominence of the bridegroom, who threatens to displace the bride as the center of attraction when the wedding guests assemble.—Chicago Daily News.

Coining Soon

Sadly old John Barleycorn Views his departing goat, It went to stay the luckless day That women got the vote.

Marine Fire INSURANCE Motor Car Life

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Yang-tze — Fire

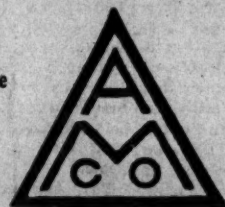
S. British — Marine

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New York Life — Life

Railway Passengers —

Motor Accident



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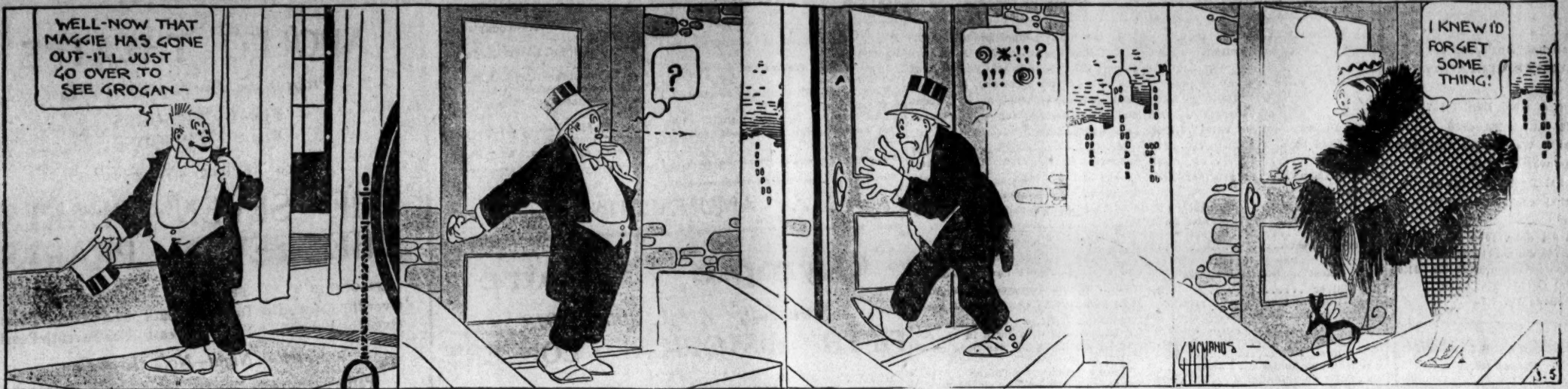
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Americans in France

By Rifeenan Patrick MacGill, Author
Of 'The Great Push'

The town is small and packed like a bee-hive. Coming across the high country in the train you suddenly sweep into it almost without warning, and arrive in the station of the town almost before you are aware. The market square, which is the lowest point in the town, is a slough of mud and water when the weather is wet. From here the long crooked

lanes fork outwards like spokes of a wheel, lither upwards towards the hills, and come suddenly to a dead stop. The houses stand high, and with vines nailed to the walls; the churches are old; the whole place has the air of a world that has passed and gone, and a man who comes there, as I have done, steps out of a train—mine had a dining saloon—into a forgotten age. But in the old town I stumbled across many things that were not altogether in keeping with the place, and out of character with their surroundings. For instance, it was rather startling to find a gamine in clogs selling Eng-

lish newspapers. I asked him for one, and enquired its price. "Three cents," he told me, and as I fumbled for the change in my pocket he lit an American cigarette and puffed the smoke out through his nostrils. The Americans had come to the antique town, the soldiers of the Western Republic were quartered there, and the young gamine, accommodating himself to a new people, was making capital out of their coming.

I took up my quarters in the hotel that stands on the square. Looking out from the window I could see movement such as the town had never seen before, the well-ordered haste of an army making ready for war, and the quiet patient toll of a people following the labor of the day. Here were two ages, one modern, the other ancient, rubbing shoulders.

The military policeman directing traffic at the crossing, with his broad brimmed campaigning hat, his baton and revolver affixed to his belt, was a figure that might have just stepped out of a cinema show; the old woman with a shawl over her head and a crook of vegetables on her back belonged to a Millet picture.

Round a pond in the middle of the square a number of women in striped petticoats were washing clothes, their sleeves thrust up to their shoulders, their wash-boards in front of them. The hour was three in the afternoon, and the women were hard at work, for they had to get their labor completed before darkness fell. Near by, a little boy, whose sole raiment was a striped petticoat and a mighty pair of clogs, hung valiantly on a pump handle, while filling a pitcher of water. An American soldier came forward and worked the handle until the pitcher was filled. Then he carried the pitcher home for the youngster. At the same moment half-a-dozen light motor cars—"Blivens" the Americans call them—skirted round the corners of the square on two wheels, and those were followed by a mighty caterpillar howitzer which had come all the way from the States.

It was then that one realised the immense job of transport which confronted our new Ally fresh to the great war for justice. Here in this ancient town, all that is foreign to the place, the guns, vehicles and horses, the mighty impediments of war embracing so many parts, from sewing needles to guns, has been shipped across thousands of miles of sea, infested by submarines and other death-dealing weapons of war

which Germany has called to her aid in her struggle for world dominance. Here one could realise the magnitude of the task which America is carrying on so confidently and so efficiently.

An American scavenger squad was at work cleaning the streets, lifting the garbage from the gutters and piling it into waggons preparatory to carting it away. All manner of things were shovelled up, tins which held corned beef, worn-out sabots, a broken electric bulb, the wick of an oil-lamp and a used up pull-through. Cleanliness makes for physical fitness and the Americans are out to see that the sanitary arrangements of the localities in which they are quartered are perfect.

A company which had been out on maneuvers came swinging down from the hill, singing at the tops of their voices. They marched through the square their helmets still, their shoulders square, their eyes alight. The jerky rag-time song rang loudly through the falling darkness. "Good-bye Broadway! Hello France! We're ten million strong. Good-bye sweethearts, wives and mothers.

Don't you worry while we're here. It's you we're fighting for. So good-bye Broadway! Hello France! We're going to help you win the war."

The order to march at attention was given as the company went through the square. Rifles were shouldered and singing stopped. Nothing could now be heard save the clatter of boots on the cobbles. The men disappeared up a narrow street past a church that was built before America was discovered. Suddenly this church found voice, and the Angelus bell pealed out, calling the faithful to prayer. An old woman rose from her wash-tub by the pond in the square, wiped the suds from her hands by rubbing them against her dress, crossed herself and said a prayer. From the distance came the voice of an officer dismissing his men. They were no doubt glad that the day's work was over, and now they were ready for their supper.

One impression remained with me. These men were very like our own, like the boys who go out daily with a brave heart to the battlefields of France, who fight and die with a smile on their lips. This impression was strengthened when I came to know the Americans better. Not alone have

they got the language and songs of our men, but they have got the very soul of the Tommy for war. When the hour comes for "Sammy" to enter the trenches they will do great deeds. Good luck to them!

War's Legacy of Disease

"Famine dropsey" is a new disease that is spreading rapidly in Germany and Austria.

Doctors in Bohemia have reported that the disease is making extensive ravages. It chiefly attacks men between forty and fifty years of age, and proves fatal in the majority of cases where it is not possible immediately to put the patient on a nourishing diet.

The spread of consumption in both countries is also terrible. Figures obtained from a reliable source show that in a number of German towns, representing about two-fifths of the population of the empire, the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the first six months of last year was 37,064. The number for the same towns in the first half of 1913 was 21,028.

On this basis it seems probable that the total death-roll for Germany from this disease last year must have been nearly 200,000.

Conditions in Austria are worse. The latest available reports from Vienna show a total of 10,335 deaths from consumption in the capital alone. The figures for the first half of the year for three towns are:

	1917.	1913.
Vienna	7,081	3,589
Prague	1,783	1,035
Budapest	3,846	1,927

This means an increase of 94 per cent in the mortality in those three towns. The chief medical officer of Vienna, in an official report, says bluntly that the physical strength of the greater part of the population has been so undermined owing to insufficient nourishment that unless food conditions improve soon the death-rate from consumption will rise much higher.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Birth
Apr 13	Chinwangtao	Asaka maru	31	Jap.	Shanki & Co.	
Apr 3		Ch y maru	1885	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Apr 11	Japan	Daiya maru	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Apr 8	Chinwangtao	Feiching	845	Jap.	U.	
Apr 9	Japan	Hirata ma u	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Apr 5		Kurama maru	180	Jap.		
Apr 1	Japan	Kojan maru	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Apr 5	Hankow	Kiangtse	406	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOOW
Apr 4	Hankow	Meiho	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOOW
Apr 5	Hankow	Meiho	1168			
Apr 9	Cruise	Nigata maru	727	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	
Apr 15	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Mar 4	Japan	Rok san maru	114	Jap.	M.B.E.	
Mar 9	Hongkong	Shabadi	1616	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Apr 15	Hongkong	Sinkiang	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 15	Hankow	Sianyang maru	476	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	
Apr 9	Hankow	Tsengshah	8950			
Apr 15	Japan	Tsuei	12	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Apr 5	Wenchow	Talshun	700	Rus.	R.M.A.	KMAW
Apr 13	Chinwangtao	Upolu	897	Jap.	Sato Shokai	
Apr 13	Chinwangtao	Yelko maru				

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We produce 30,000 sacks of highest quality flour each day from best Chinese Wheat, free from dust and impurities. Our production of Bran amounts to 250 tons per day. We have been favored with orders from all over China, as well as from Singapore, Java, Sumatra and other Pacific Islands, and European ports. We have received the "Panel of Honor" from the President as a prize for the superiority of our flour, which consists of the following brands:

BATTLE-SHIP
in greenSTAR DECORATION
in greenHAPPINESS
in blue and red

To avoid imitation, the public are cautioned to note the above illustrations which are printed on each sack of the respective brands, viz: The "Battle-ship" and the "Star Decoration" are in green print, while the "Happiness" is in blue and red. Samples furnished free on application to our head office, 49 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Best attention given to enquiries for quotations, and orders promptly executed.

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Tobacco Products Corporation,
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Certain-teed
Roofing

Every selection a gem on the Victrola!
Every dance a joy!

When you dance to the Victrola you never worry about the quality of the dance music—you never decide to "sit out" a dance or stop in the middle of one because of inferior music.

Victrola dance numbers are always carefully chosen from the "hits" of the season, they are always perfectly adapted for dancing, and perfectly played by musicians skilled in dance music. Get a Victrola this season, have better music and dance when you please.

Victrolas \$15 to \$400. Easy Terms.

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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 16, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H'kong & Shanghai Banks \$575.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 45.50
Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 165.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 106.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 107.00

Unofficial
S.M.C. 4% debts. 1908 @ Tls. 90.00
S.M.C. 7% debts. 1918 @ Tls. 100.00
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 21.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 45.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, April 16, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
New Engineering Works
@ Tls. 18.25 cash

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES
(1914), LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 16th, to Thursday, 25th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Secretaries & General Managers.
17500

China Mutual Life Insurance
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Take advantage of the Exchange.

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Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 16, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 106=Tls. 94.34
@ 73=Mex. \$129.23

Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.7125

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 272

Bar Silver 280

Copper Cash per tael 1805

Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/5d.=Tls. 4.53
exch. @ 73=Mex. \$6.20

Peking Bar03

Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 47d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.63

Consols 2

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/5

London Demand 4/5 1/2

India T.T. 29 1/2

Paris T.T. 60 1/2

Paris Demand 60 1/2

New York T.T. 105 1/2

New York Demand 105 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2

Japan T.T. 49 1/2

Batavia T.T. 22 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/7 1/2

London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/7 1/2

London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/7 1/2

London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/7 1/2

Paris 4 m/s. 63 1/2

New York 4 m/s. Docy. 110

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 4/12 @ 4/4 1/2 £1

" 1 @ 593 Francs 6.61

" 0.87 @ 103 1/2 Gold \$1

" 1 @ 50 Yen 2.23

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 1.64

" 1 @ Roubles 1

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

BAR SILVER

London, April 12.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 46 1/2 d. Steady.
Previous quotation, London, April 11.
Bar Silver Spot: 46 1/2 d. Influenced; increased rates to India; short supplies, firm.

"PASQUALE"

and
other new films

COMMENCING on THURSDAY, 18th

The Colossal Film Entitled

"THE BUILDING"

of the

"BRITISH EMPIRE"

In Ten Reels

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For April 17th and 18th

SHOWING

A PICTURISATION OF THE
CELEBRATED NOVEL AND PLAY

"BELLA DONNA"

A Famous Players Production

IN FIVE PARTS

and

OTHER NEW FILMS

Kapayang Declares Dividend

At the ninth annual general meeting of shareholders of The Kapayang Rubber Estates, Ltd., held yesterday at the offices of the secretary, Mr. M. G. Beck, a final dividend of 5 percent making 10 percent for the year of 1917 was declared.

Mr. R. J. Marshall presided and was supported by Messrs. E. T. Byrne and G. D. Coutts, directors, M. G. Beck, secretary, E. Mortimer Reid, auditor, and other shareholders, representing altogether 5,525 shares.

The chairman spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, the report and accounts and auditors' report having been in your hands for several days I will, with your permission, take them as read. Our output fell short of the estimate for reasons fully set forth in the report which, as usual, has been made as full as possible."

"Like all rubber companies we have had to contend with two very adverse circumstances during 1917—high exchange and low price of rubber, our average net price during the year being about 1/1 less than during the previous year. Our accounts might appear to justify a larger dividend than we recommend, but in view of the uncertainty of the rubber market we have deemed it advisable to retain in hand a sufficiency of cash to meet any emergency."

"Mr. Linscott resigned his post on the board in March of this year, we understand with a view to going home to offer his services to the government. We have to thank him for his past services and to wish him the best of luck. We do not think it necessary to appoint a successor."

No questions being asked, the chairman proposed the following resolutions, which were approved unanimously:

That the report and accounts be passed.

That a final dividend of 5 percent be declared.

That Mr. G. D. Coutts be re-elected a director.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Slee be reappointed auditors at Tls. 200 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

Saturday, April 20th, 1918

FIFTH HISTORICAL CONCERT

BY

A. MIROVITCH
CHOPIN RECITAL

PART I.

1. Fantasia F minor
2. 3 Preludes
17—A flat major
19—E flat major
24—D minor
3. (a) Nocturne B major
(b) 3 Mazurkas
(c) Valse E minor
(d) Polonaise E flat minor
4. Ballade G minor

PART II.

5. (a) Six Studies: op. 10 Nos. 3, 7, 11. op. 25 Nos. 7, 9. op. 10 No. 5.
- (b) Berceuse.
- (c) Scherzo C Sharp Minor.
6. Sonate B-flat Minor, grave doppio movimento,
Scherzo, Marcia Funebre, Finale.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Direction: A. STROK

ISIS THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Harry Carter, Eddie Polo and Priscilla Dean with an all Cast Star

IN THE
WARNING AND THE FIGHT

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Episodes 3 and 4 of

THE WONDER SERIAL

THE GRAY GHOST

A Modern Melodrama Fine Comedy in 2 Parts

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HERE! On 18th April

SEE;

The Funniest of All

CHAPLIN FILMS

"THE FIREMAN"
2 Parts"THE IMMIGRANT"
2 Parts"BEHIND THE SCREEN"
2 Parts6 REELS OF CONTINUOUS
LAUGHSThe
FIRST APPEARANCE

of the famous

Cello Virtuoso

BOGUMIL SYKORA

accompanied by

Miss Catherine Campbell

will be held at the Olympic Theatre on

Wednesday, April 24, from 5 to 7 p.m.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Opens on Friday Evening next.

Regular Admission Prices, \$3, \$2 & \$1

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme Monday, April 17th

FINAL EPISODES
FINAL EPISODES

of our thrilling mystery serial

THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS

EPISODE 13 Over the Falls
EPISODE 14 The Tower of Death
EPISODE 15 The Seventh Pearl

Monday Night—Note the Date

Pathe's American Gazette
News from U.S.A.

Jessie's Legacy
A draught of fun



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By Special Request of Our Patrons, we have decided to hold another

Masquerade Ball

On Saturday, April 20th, 1918
Three Handsome Prizes!

One for the Best Costume! Two for the Best Dancing Couple!

(COM EDITION: WALTZ)

50% of the value of tickets sold to be given to the Allied Red Cross Funds

TICKETS \$2.00 EACH

Prof. Martinez' Orchestra

Commencing 10 p.m.

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LOCATION: CHANG SU-HO'S GARDENS

Matinee Today at 4 p.m. Doors open 3. Commence 4 p.m.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE AT MATINEES ONLY

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The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega of all that stand for perfection in the Circus World.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

Our Menagerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu,
Zebra, Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Afternoons.

Notice: Special tram cars will run from Corner of Carter Road after every performance. Popular Prices of Admission:

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Single Seat, Box 3.00	Stalls 1.00
First Chairs 2.00	Gallery 0.50

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APOLLO THEATRE

Friday, 19th April
at 9 p.m.

By the most famous Singer of
Russian Folk & Gipsy Songs

MARIA KARINSKAIYA

and the brilliant young Pianist

Leo Podolsky

Booking at

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Prices \$3 and \$1.

Direction: A. STROK.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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55 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Amritsar, Dholi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lump, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (P. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavo, Lower, Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal, Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 40,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papoua, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMEYER,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling 11,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 15,500,000
\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Haïlan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund H.\$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.\$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,379,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dainy, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Nanking, Foochow, Kirin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushoh, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President: Andre Barthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 42,000,000
Reserve Fund 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Los Angeles, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Shimonasaki, Dainy, Mukden, Singapore, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio, Kalyuen, Peking, Tsinanfu, Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau, London, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) \$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars Interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,343,000.00
U.S. \$7,843,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.), Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Buenos Aires, Petrograd, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, Genoa, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, San Paulo, Habana, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money, CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GUILMARD,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,700 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum. For 6 months at 4½ per annum. For 12 months at 5½ per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

M. S. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 582,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.



SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 2,800,000
Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President: Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimonoseki, Mori, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS-BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Comptroller.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3538 General Office.

行 銀 中 華
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushoh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hauchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingtau.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

P. S. HAN, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$260,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4½ per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

26 The Bund.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Fochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve 12,550,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

For London, etc.
Inaba Maru Mar. 3
Kito Maru Apr. 17

For Liverpool
Iyo Maru Apr. 6

For San Francisco
Siberia Maru Mar. 26
Colombia Mar. 29

For Tacoma
Justin Mar. 10

For Seattle
Africa Maru Mar. 25
Kashima Maru Mar. 21

For Vancouver
Empress of Asia Apr. 13
For Marseilles, etc.
Altantique Mar. 26

For Post Said
Calcutta Maru Apr. 6

Shipping Items

The L-C.s.s. Luenho left Hankow for

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 17	8	San Francisco	Vancouver	Am.	P. W. S. S. Co.
.. 18	..	Seattle etc.	Shibuya maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 19	Shibuya maru	Jap.	Alexander
May 4	..	Tai-o-a & Seattle	Shibuya maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
.. 19	..	Seattle etc.	Sowa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	..	San Francisco	Sowa maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 17	..	Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 18	..	..	Fusa	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 21	..	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Omura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 23	..	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 26	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	..	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 3	..	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamato maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

..	..	Liverpool etc.	Shibuya maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	London etc.	Sowa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 17	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Sowa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 17	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Sowa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 17	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	8.00	Wingpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Sowa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 14	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 15	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 16	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 17	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 18	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 19	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 20	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 21	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 22	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 23	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 24	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 25	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 26	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 27	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 3	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Sowa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.	NYKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 15	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 16	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 17	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 18	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 24	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 25	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 26	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 27	Wingpo	Shibuya maru	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 3	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Sowa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shiangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain F. Johansen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Leenhe, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suifu, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Friday, April 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. N 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 17, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sungkian, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on April 21, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on April 26, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN Direct.—The Str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Thursday, April 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on May 2, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANTING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Leenhe, Ngaskin, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang, sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinking, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone No. 01.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ... Apr. 27	S.S. ECUADOR ... May 4
S.S. ECUADOR ... May 25	S.S. COLOMBIA ... June 1

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" .16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" .15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM LIANJIA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Apr. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... June 6
S.S. COLUSA ... June 12	

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 30, May 2
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen
"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, May 7, May 9
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVII	Apr. 17	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..	..
MNB	Oct. 26	Cruise	DeLagrange	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..	..
GNVP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Vigilante	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..	..
PAOI	Oct. 26	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Russia ... May 11	Empress of Russia ... April 27
Empress of Japan ... May 25	Empress of Japan ... May 14
Empress of Asia ... June 8	Empress of Asia ... May 24
	Empress of Russia ... June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 15-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 20, 1918	
KOREA MARU ... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918	
SIBERIA MARU ... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918	

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Business and Official Notices

Royal Asiatic Society NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, April 18th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Paper will be read by

Rev. EVAN MORGAN

on
"A CASE OF RITUALISM."

The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

17573

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 17 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1918, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April, to 29th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1918.

17578

LOST

Notice is hereby given to the public that the undersigned has lost a Bill of Lading No. 1, issued by the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company, calling for 70 packages of crockery marked T. S. Ex s.s. "Kiang Kwan" from Kiu-kiang voyage 30. The said B/L is now declared null and void.

THE SINCERE COMPANY
(Shanghai) LTD.

17588

LOST

LOST: Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd., certificate dated April 7th, 1916, No. 36 calling for one share distinctive, number 95, in favor of Mr. C. P. Simoes.

The Public are hereby notified that the same has been cancelled and a new one issued instead.

By order of the Board,

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
General Managers & Secretaries.
17525

PROF. J. K. SETO,

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment for Ladies and Gentlemen.
15 years experience in U.S.A.
25 North Szechuen Road
Telephone North 2768

SIKH SPORTS AND POLICE GYMKHANA

In aid of
MESOPOTAMIA FUND
(Indian Regiments)
To be held on POLO GROUND
on

MAY 11th

Commencing at 2 p.m.
100 YARDS SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP
"China Press Challenge Cup"
(Presented by "China Press")
440 YARDS SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP
"Bradish Challenge Cup"
(Presented by Shanghai Recreation Club.)

Ju Jitsu Competition.
Sword Lance Exercise and Tent Pegging.

Catch-as-Catch-can Wrestling.
Japanese Sword Fencing Competition.

Donkey Polo Match.

Admission: ONE DOLLAR
Children 50 Cents.

Entry forms for Championship events may be obtained at all Police Stations or from Hon. Sec. Gordon Road Police Station.

17438

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Annual General Meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 26th April, 1918, at the Offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917 will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 26th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
17484

Houseboat For Hire

lying near Soochow Railway Station. Handy for Taihu Lake and Soochow Hills. Sleeping accommodation for 5, kitchen and dining cabin completely equipped. Charge 6 taels per day. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

17580

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS AU PUBLIC

Le Public est informé qu'à partir du 15 Avril, les dénominations des Postes de Police la Concession Française sont établies comme suit:

Le Poste situé quartier de l'Est continuera à s'appeler Poste de l'Est;

Le Poste Central actuel, situé Avenue Edouard VII, s'appellera Poste Nord;

Le Poste, situé Avenue Joffre, s'appellera Poste Joffre;

Le Poste, situé Route Pottier, continuera à s'appeler Poste Pottier;

Le nouveau Poste, situé Rue Stanislas Chevalier, deviendra Poste Central.

A ce dernier Poste seront transférés à la même date tous les Services (Bureaux du Chef de la Garde, Chef-Adjoint, Chef de la Sûreté, licences automobiles, etc., etc.) installés jusqu'ici dans les locaux de l'Avenue Edouard VII.

Par ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
Signé: G. LAFERRIERE.

Municipal Council of the French Concession, Shanghai

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Public is informed that beginning with April 15 the names of the police stations in the French Concession will be designated as follows:

The station situated in the Eastern district will continue to be called the East Station.

The present Central station, situated on Avenue Edouard VII, will be called the North Station.

The station situated on Avenue Joffre, will be called Joffre Station.

The station situated on Rue Pottier, will continue to be called Pottier Station.

The new station, situated on Rue Stanislas Chevalier, becomes Central Station.

To the last-named station will be transferred on the same date all the Services (the bureaux of the Chief of Police, the Chief Deputy, Chief of the Surety Office, licenses, automobiles, etc.) hitherto located in the premises on Avenue Edouard VII.

By Order,

Secretary of the Council,
Signed: G. LAFERRIERE.

17555

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

IS

A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

Position	Salary
One surveying engineer.....	\$800
One asst. surveying engineer.....	500
8 surveyors at (according to experience).....	200 to 300
12 asst. surveyors at.....	150
12 cadets.....	60
One head draughtsman.....	100
Two draughtsmen at.....	60
3 tracers at.....	40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,

Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.

17427

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their offices, No. 6 Kiukiang Road (fourth floor), Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 30, 1918, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from April 23rd to 30th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Agent & Manager.

Shanghai, April 12, 1918.

17541

A. D. C.

179th PRODUCTION

"Hello Shanghai"

A Musical Revue

Book and Lyrics by

E. P. GRAHAM-

BARROW

Music by

M. D. SILAS

IN AID OF

Allied War Funds

Tuesday, 23rd April 1918

Thursday, 25th

Saturday, 27th

Booking will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Monday, 15th April, 1918, at 8 a.m.

By Order

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

17555

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

FOR SALE

2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE

(with Kerosene Attachment)

Manufactured by the

ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Can be seen at the offices of

Knapp & Baxter, Inc.,

Phone

C. 1860

Phone

C. 1625



CHEQUE WRITERS

Perforating - Printing
Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.

4 Canton Road
Shanghai

Your Next Storage Battery should be a —

Prest-O-Lite

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerical and Surgical disease.

Man and Woman's disease.

(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)

Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,

A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)

17332

The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to the 25th April both days inclusive.

By order of the

Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 10th April, 1918.

17486

NOTICE

Mr. R. dos Remedios, Graduate and Metallist of Architecture, King's College, London, has been appointed by me to take charge of Architectural and structural work, and will act as my Deputy as from April, 1918.

SIDNEY J. POWELL,

Assoc. Memb. Inst. C. E.

13A Canton Road.

17567

EDUCATIONAL

A LADY wishes to give lessons in music (piano). Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

17536 A.17.

RUSSIAN gentleman to give Russian lessons. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.

17535 A.18.

FRENCH lessons, conversations, also translations by qualified French lady teacher, easy method, without grammar. 17 Nanking Road, top floor.

17534

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVERTISER would like to hear from anyone willing to accompany gentleman as companion to England. Full passage paid. Reply at once to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

17576 A.19.

ADVERTISER will pay large premium for good cabin on steamer sailing to America within one month. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

17573

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished, two rooms with bathroom and kitchen, in Central district. State rental. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

17584 A.17.

ALLIED LADY wishes to hear of room, with breakfast, to be let, in house occupied by ladies only. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

17587 A.20.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

17407

TO LET: No. 486 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

17416

OFFICES, TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD: Offices and godowns on ground floor, to let. Tls. 220 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtseepoo Road.

17530 A.19.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE steno-typist, experienced in journalistic, commercial, documentary translation, seeks work after office hours or in the evening. Please write to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

17585 A.18.

BRITISHER aged 18, seeks position as Junior assistant, disengaged end of month. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS.

17576 A.19.

JUNIOR office assistant desires immediately engagement. Knowledge of accounts, shipping, customs, typing and general office routine. At references, moderate salary. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

17581 A.19.

YOUNG LADY wishes to secure position in filing, mailing and general office work department. Apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

17559 A.17.

ADVERTISER (British), active salesman (Hardware and sundries), well conversant with Chinese dealers is open for immediate engagement. Also willing to assist in general office work. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

17560 A.17.

POSITION WANTED by competent and experienced young man with thorough knowledge of office work. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

17563 A.17.

POSITION WANTED, from 1st May by lady steno-typist. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

17545 A.20.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED—Good construction foreman with sawmill experience. Apply to China Import and Export Lumber Co.

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. One who has a good knowledge of English, and is a good typist, preferable. Good wages. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

17574 A.30.

WANTED: Experienced Chinese stenographer-typist. Must have a good knowledge of the English language. Good wages. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

17574 A.30.

PARTNER or compradore wanted for taking over of well-known local concern. Capital required Tls. 2,000. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

17561 A.17.

WANTED, a few good men as insurance salesmen, European, Japanese and Chinese. A liberal contract to good permanent men. Apply, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, 36 Peking Road.